The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,055—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900.

P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

Milkmaid Brand Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5927	T. Leigh	29th Sept.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	6986	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5927	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th Sept., 1900.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 675,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 27, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S S "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbuadar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 6th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM,

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ISMAILA"...5,400 tons....Sailing about 7th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Stahl	25th Sept.
SAFARI	1432	Atuens	2rd Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

The Safari also takes Cargo for Benadir Coast Ports, viz.:—MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRAWING PAPERS

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Are always in a position to supply from Stock the excellent Papers of this High Class Firm. List of numbers kept in Stock and Samples sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND,
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A NATIVE or EURASIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR and RETOUCHER for a Station in the North-West Provinces. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, according to qualifications.

Apply "N.-W. P."
Care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS. NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14¾ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14¾ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14¾ by 21¾ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12⅞ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20⅞ by 13¾ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32¾ by 20¾ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¾ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17¾ by 29⅞ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17⅞ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32¾ by 18¾ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Por Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18¼	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24½ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA!

LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE LOZENGES: Ans. 4 per oz.

DELECTABLE JUJUBES, containing Marsh-mallow, Tolu, &c.: Ans. 12 per bot.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM, Delicious Balsamic cordial. Equally efficacious in acute and chronic cases. Ans. 8 And Ans. 14 per bot.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. R. CLUB.

A DANCE

will be held in

THE TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

Members Rs. 2, to admits 2 Ladies.
Non Do. Rs. 3, do. do.
Extra Ladies 8 annas each.

Tickets can be had at the Club Rooms, Nos. 67-69 Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Whiteaway and Laidlaw's.

NO TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE DOORS.

S. LAFRENAIS.
Hon. Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 27th September, 1900.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th Sept, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR THE POONA STEEPLECHASES.

OWING to unforeseen difficulty in clearing the obstruction on the Bhore Ghaut, the UP and DOWN Special Trains for the Poona Steeplechases will NOT RUN between BOMBAY and POONA on SATURDAY next, the 29th September, 1900.

J. D. FORBES,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 27th of September, 1900.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.—1900.

Subscriber's Tickets ..... 5 Rupees
Day Tickets ..... 1 do.
Can be obtained on the ground.

D. J. VINES,
Honorary Secretary, Football.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Commercial Bank of India, Ld., No. 5, Fairlie Place, at 3 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1900, to consider and, if agreed to, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. To increase the Capital of the Bank by the issue of 20 lakhs 6 per cent Preference Shares to be offered in the first place to the Registered Shareholders in the proportion of one Preference Share of Rs. 100 to every two Ordinary shares held.
2. To reduce the Ordinary Shares to such sum not exceeding as may be considered advisable to cover for bad and doubtful debts.
3. To amend the Articles of Association as follows:—

To eliminate Article No. 95 and to substitute for the words "Secretary and Treasurer" wherever they occur in the Articles of Association the words "Chief Manager," namely, in the Articles Nos. 5, 12, 17, 85, 96, 97, 98, 114, 131 and 134.

Shareholders wishing to vote by proxy must lodge their proxies at the Head Office of the Bank for registration three clear days before the date of the meeting.

Any Shareholders not having agents or other representative in Calcutta may send their proxies in favour of the Chief Manager or one of the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application:

TO THE MANAGER.

WHISKY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Quality and age Guaranteed.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

READ THIS!

READ THIS !!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

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We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

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Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture ; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Quan Lun Yan Chinaman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th September 1900 at 2 30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Fobes and Medows Street Fort consisting of Chinese Japanese Satsuma, enamelled and bronze large and small vases jars bowls incense burners wall plates hanging baskets tea and breakfast sets baskets teapots dinner plates garden flower pots lacquered large panels cabinets work boxes caskets tea trays folding screens photo frames velvet purses fans Chinese lanterns, umbrella stands photo views walking sticks &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke and Sons, the office furniture of the late A. F. Turner, Esq., Solicitor, consisting of office and writing tables, chairs, bookshelves, glass door cupboards, office seats, copying press, clock, a large size Milners' patent fire resisting safe on teak stand, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Remigis Pimenta, consisting of gold necklaces set with pearls and stones, gold bangles, gold rings set with pearls and stones, gold earrings set with pearls, gold and silver head ornaments set with pearls and stones, gold earstuds set with pearls, gold and coral necklaces, gold and pearl head ornament, silver anklets, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and colored piece-goods and the following:—

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1 ebonised cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
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AT 2 P. M.

1 "Beeston" new Gentleman's and 1 Hollis Sprinter bicycle.
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1 strong built dog cart
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On TUESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Mill by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Dhun Mills, Limited.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process, mill stores, bar iron, wooden scantlings, water pump, Indicator, platform and beam scales, water and oil tanks, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 3 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich porcelain and glassware, plateware, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. W. MACKENZIE, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

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1 handsome strong grey Hungarian mare, goes well harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness
1 second hand office brougham in good order,

The property of the late Dr Kaikhosru Eduljee Nusserwanjee—

1 English built light victoria by "Brokiebank."
1 handsome strong dark bay Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years, free from marks, with a set of single harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, the remaining office furniture of the Agra Bank, Ld., in liquidation, consisting of office tables and chairs, large fire proof safe on stand by Millner, large benches, Chubbs boxes, wall gas lamps, book cases, pigeonholes, copying presses, 8 days clocks; &c.; &c.

The property will be on view to-morrow at 11 a.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, KNOWN AS "FOUNTAIN HALL" AND "SKENNER'S BUNGALOW" AT POONA.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following bungalows belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon known as "Fountain Hall," situate, lying and being on the north side of the road from the Arsenal to the Sangam in the Civil Lines, Poona, containing by admeasurement 11,904 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy called "Skenner's Bungalow," on or towards the east partly by the aforesaid property and partly by the property of Harry Ramjee, on or towards the south by the Wellesley Road leading to the railway station, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Poona Cantonment under No. 20.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, known as "Skenner's Bungalow," situate, lying and being on the south side of Lothian Road in the Civil Lines, Poona, and in the registration sub-district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 15,382 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Lothian Road, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., called "Fountain Hall," and partly by a vacant plot of ground belonging to the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and on or towards the west by the public road.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, together with the hut standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bund Garden Road at Poona, in the registration sub district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2,336 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., deceased, known as "Skenner's Bungalow," on the south by the property of Mr. Ausing, on the east by the said Bund Garden Road, and on the west by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., called or

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent, per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES,
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 50m. Sun sets, 5h, 50m High water, 1-36m., 1-12a. Low water, 4-11m., 2-8a.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.,
I. O. R. Club, Dance, Town Hall.
Rovers' Football Tournament.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the, St. George's Hospital this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Tanga, Daresalem and Zanzibar, per s.s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.—Constable Martin, who resides at Apollo Street, has reported to the police the theft of his (Government) revolver by Webley, of the value of Rs. 110 from his room, where he had left it hanging on a nail. He saw the revolver safe on Saturday morning and missed it on Monday morning.

FOUND DROWNED.—About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a kalasi on board the steamship Bancoora, now lying in the Prince's Dock, noticed the dead body of a Hindu floating in the dock between his ship and the wharf. He informed the police who had the body removed. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of about thirty-five years of age. The body, which was partly eaten up by fish, was dressed in a bundee, in the pocket of which was a half-piece piece. The body was not identified. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

ROBBING HIS FARE.—Before Mr. W. Webb Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Patterson charged Pandu Tulsi and Sakaram Rauji, a hack victoria-driver, with stealing Rs. 120 in currency notes, belonging to Mr. T. Hargraves. On the 22nd instant the complainant engaged a victoria to go to Parel. The first accused was sitting on the coach-box. When being driven Mr. Hargraves fell asleep. On reaching home he missed the money he had in his pocket. A report was made to the police and the accused were arrested. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN PATIENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of John McCulloch, a European, aged about forty-five years. The deceased was admitted into the hospital on Monday last, suffering from general debility. He was kept in a ward on the ground floor. On Wednesday afternoon, at dinner time, when the ward-boy brought his soup, he refused to take it, and went out of the ward, saying he felt qualmish. Shortly after the noise of a fall was heard and the deceased was found lying on the floor of the hall below the staircase well. He was unconscious and bleeding from his nose, mouth and ears. The assistant surgeon on duty was immediately summoned and he examined the deceased and found that he had sustained fracture of the base of the skull in addition to several other injuries. The pair of slippers, belonging to the deceased, was found lying near the railing over the main staircase on the second storey of the hospital, and from this it was concluded that deceased after leaving his ward, went upstairs, and threw himself down the staircase well. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by throwing himself downstairs from the second storey of the St. George's Hospital.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Not a day passes that a shower or two does not fall at Bhownagar. Last evening a thunderstorm passed over Bhownagar. A perfect hurricane also blew at Wadhwan being followed by a heavy downpour, lightning and thunder. On Thursday last such a heavy downpour descended at Limdi that two inches were measured during a short space of time.—About forty lakhs of rupees have been spent on the relief works by the Gaekwar in his districts in Kathiawar only.—Several budmashes murdered a boy of the Bania caste, at Khijadia, a village under Gaekwar territory. The culprits are under arrest. The boy had ornaments on his person, worth Rs. 5 only.—Dead rats were found in the post office, at Verawal, where cholera and plague cases occur.—Sasan is a place which has been visited by the Viceroys of India, Governors, and Royal members of the Family for the purpose of shooting lions which abound there. In this place a handsome bungalow is under construction which will be utilized as *utarah* on such occasions.—Father Gomes has been transferred to Karachi, being relieved by Father Dias. The former was very popular amongst the people of all classes and earned very high esteem.

CRICKET.

MATHARPACADY Y. M. C. C. VS. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

PLAYED on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground, resulting in a win for the former team by 19 runs.

Y M C C

E Chinoy b Gillespie	9
J Mistry b Gillespie	3
Battlivala c E Dias b Gillespie	15
B Master run out Singleton	7
F Duart c and b Gillespie	6
M Sarkari b Gillespie	0
Maju b Gillespie	4
J Sarkari c Singleton b E Dias	0
Irani b Gillespie	10
J Mavalwala not out	0
M B Kori b E Dias	0
Extras	13
Total	67

ST MARY'S 1ST ELEVEN.

E Dias c Battlivalla b Mistry	21
Marrice b Chinoy	2
B Gillespie b Chinoy	0
D Lamois c Battlivalla b Chinoy	12
E Noronha b Mistry	1
A Cleagh b Chinoy	9
E Pereira b Chinoy	0
Singleton b Chinoy	2
Olivera c Kori b Chinoy	0
M Dias run out Mistry	1
Atheias not out	0
Extras	0
Total	48

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	6	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	26	14	149
Total plague deaths to date,	79,648	66,048	
Same date last year	33	13	94
Cholera	17	6	

The following telegram, No. 2345, dated the 21st September 1900, from the Government of India, is published for general information in continuation of Government Notification No. 5021-P., dated the 24th September 1900:—"Continuation my telegram 2325, dated 18th instant. Ambassador, Constantinople, wires 19th. Begins: Forty-eight hours' quarantine on arrivals direct from Glasgow which have not undergone quarantine during voyage. Only medical visit if quarantine has been undergone during voyage. Ends."

NOTICE.

POONA STEEPLECHASES AND FLAT RACES.

Saturday, 29th September, Wednesday, 3rd October.

POONA RACES.

6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th October,
Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 25th September.

THE great success that has rewarded the philanthropic efforts to provide the public with good music in our parks, is shown by the large appreciative crowds who linger, with evident delight, near the various band stands. The creation of the healthy taste for harmony will, in time, yield good fruit in giving the people a liking for a higher state of civilisation and a yearning for that which is good, noble, and true. Holloway's remedies work a similar miracle with the organisation of the body. The Pills, by their purifying influence, cleanse the blood, and the Ointment gives strength and energy to the system. Disease is driven out of its stronghold, and health once again resumes its sway.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHIMAN MAYARAM.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. E. Byramshah, first class Magistrate, Ahmedabad City, in the case of the accused, who was charged with an offence under section 380 of the Penal Code. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. It appeared from the magistrate's finding that the accused was charged under section 380, in that he dishonestly removed from the head Post Office at Ahmedabad twelve registered letters without the consent of the Post Master or of any of the employes in the office. The points for determination were whether the twelve registered letters had been stolen from the Ahmedabad head post office; if so, on what date they were stolen; and whether it was proved that it was the accused who stole them? On the first point, the magistrate found in the affirmative; on the second, that they were stolen on the 11th September, 1899, and not on the 10th; and on the third point, in the negative. Mr. Byramshah believed that the accused's confession was not voluntarily made, and that some unknown agency beyond the accused's own volition must have operated on his mind to induce him to make the confession. The magistrate found it hard to believe the statements of some of the witnesses for the prosecution. He found that the theory of the prosecution that the theft took place on the 10th September was untenable; that the theft took place on the morning of the 11th September, whilst the letters were being delivered to the peons; and that there was no evidence for the prosecution to show that the accused came to the Post Office on the morning of the 11th about the time the letters were stolen. The accused was, therefore, acquitted.

It was urged on behalf of Government that the Magistrate erred in holding the accused's confession to be not a voluntary one; that he omitted to attach due weight to the fact that, in retracting the confession, the accused himself did not suggest any ill treatment or undue pressure by the police or any other person; and that he erred in holding the confession to be untrue because the offence was, in his opinion, committed on the 11th September, and not on the 10th as stated in the confession. It was further urged that the magistrate erred in holding that the theft was committed on the 11th, as there was no evidence whatever to show that it was committed on that day. There was no suggestion of any force or fraud having been practised on the accused at the time of the production of the missing letters by him. If the magistrate thought that the accused was not guilty of theft, he ought to have convicted him of the offence of receiving stolen property, which it was proved he produced, and as to which he had given no explanation at all indicative of his innocence.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

DACOITIES IN POONA DISTRICT.

IMPERATRIX VS. AHILU WALAD KAMA AND OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a judgment of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in July last, convicted the accused of dacoity in three instances and sentenced them each to four years' rigorous imprisonment for each of the three offences, but the sentences were concurrent.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the sixteen accused were charged with having committed three separate dacoities on the night of the 19th April last at Mahalunge in the Khed taluka at three different houses. Thirteen of the accused were further charged with having dishonestly received and retained stolen property. The case for the prosecution was that, on the night of the 19th April last, a large gang of robbers attacked five different houses in Mahalunge; and after some shouting and stone-throwing to overawe the villagers, entrance was effected at various houses by smashing open doors and windows. The inmates were threatened and beaten and roughly treated in order to make them disclose property; and ornaments, clothes, and money were stolen by the robbers. In the present trial, the court was concerned with three separate charges of decoity at the houses of Imambhai, Mahadu, and Ida; but the same gang were concerned in robbing two houses besides; and the evidence as to recovery of property stolen from those other houses, and as to recognition by one or other of the inmates, was used for the purpose of identification of some of the members of the gang. The robbers were not personally known to the inmates of the houses, but a clue was obtained, because one Khandoo, a ramoshi, had seen accused No. 6 on the very day of the dacoities with a number of strangers; and this ramoshi was not satisfied with the answers he got from No. 6 both on that occasion and when he again questioned him after the dacoities were reported. This clue led to the police searching the house of No. 6; and one of the articles stolen from Ida was found hidden under a heap of fodder in the compound. No. 6 disclosed the names of others. From statements made by them, several articles were found buried on the bank of a stream in the Javalki limits. Of these articles, several were found stolen from Mahadu's house on the night of the dacoity. Accused No. 1 shewed where money was concealed in his wall and roof. Accused No. 7 disclosed the names of all the rest of the accused. None of the articles recovered were claimed by any of the accused; and they were all articles stolen in the dacoities of 19th April or converted from such articles, Mr. Aston acquitted and discharged four of the accused, while the remaining twelve were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships on a consideration of all the evidence dismissed the appeals summarily.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

1015 617 51—Ardesir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others vs Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

To confirm Commissioner's Report and for further directions for costs.

954 877 70—Roughton and B—Furdunji Merwanji Banaji and others vs Mithibai and others—Ardesir H and D and Co, Craigie L and O, J and S and Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1107 430 99—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee vs Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee—Wadia and G. Part heard.

1060 83 97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and another vs Shamrao Pandurang and another—Unwalla and P. Little and Co, S and M.

1077 528 96—Pestonji R and K—Buldeodas Mohakunchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

1080 614 95—Manmal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.

1083 168 97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tullockchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

1113 331 0)—Payne G S and M—Jadowjee Furmanand vs Mathuradas Kallianjee—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 170—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H. Part heard.

Long Causes.

224 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S.

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolam hoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Favri

382 00—Mansuklal D and J—Nagindas Parbhadas vs Maneck lal Jamnadas and others—Madhowjee V and M J and M.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

459 96—Sorabjee and J—Dewjee Ramjee vs Luxmon Ramjee—Khunderao and S.

35 7 95—Dikshit and D—Soobraya Buttraya vs Narrotamdas Candas—Daphtary and F.

2 95—Daphtary and F—Narrotamdas Candas and others vs Stelibai Venkati and others—S B and N and Dikshit and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

639 98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jesiram—Tyabjee D and Co.

133 95—Payne G S and Co—Nusserwanji Nowroji vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

321 98—Thakurdas D C and H—Rahimtoola and another vs Kassumbhoy Poonja and others—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Alimahomed vs Hajee Seodick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—(Long Cause.)

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jallal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

408 00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co Ld and others—Edgelow G and W

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dams and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.

2 00—R B Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaye vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R. Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

538 00—Crawford B and Co—Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoosein Basarai and others vs Dinshawjee Nawrojee Bode and others—Nanu and H

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 2 near Lane Fort. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following directions' report was taken as read:—

In laying before you for adoption the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1900, your directors regret to report that cotton crops in the Surat districts proved considerably below those of the previous years and consequently the company's working for the season has not been quite satisfactory. The joint working of the several ginning factories in Surat districts could not under the circumstances be arranged to advantage and there was no likelihood of securing outside ginning, your directors decided to work your factory and do cotton business on company's account. The combined result of the operations show a net profit of Rs. 4411-12-7, which together with the balance carried forward from last year amounts to Rs. 5,370-9-3, as will be seen from the accounts herewith annexed. Out of this amount your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per share, being 6 per cent per annum on the capital, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders absording Rupees 4500-0-0. They also recommend that a bonus of Rupees 200-0-0 be paid to the employees of the company and that the balance of Rs. 670-9-3 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under:—The press building Rs. 14,000-0-0; the office building, Rs. 7000-0-0; the ginning factory building, Rs. 7000-0-0; the ginning factory machinery engine and boiler excepted) Rs. 11000-0-0; total Rs. 18000-0-0. The engine, boiler and machinery in the press factory are not insured.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share was declared. The retiring director Mr. Ratanlal Motiram Mody was re-elected for the current year. The meeting sanctioned the payment of a bones of Rs. 200 to the office employes of the company. Mr. Kallanrai Shunkerprasad was reappointed auditor of the company and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 75. A vote of thanks was accorded to the secretaries, treasures, agents and directors of the company for satisfactory management of the company's affairs, during the year under report.

TAPIDAS VURJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Hormasji Bejonji Datra, being in the chair. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read and adopted.

Gentlemen, your directors have the pleasure to lay before you this their fifth annual report with the audited balance sheet of the company for the year ending 31st December 1899. As mentioned in the last report they are glad to inform you that the mill buildings have been completed and the major portion of the machinery having arrived the same has been erected. The erection work, however, still continues as the remaining portion of the machinery has been coming in at intervals. Your directors are further glad to inform you that they have commenced working the mill from August 1900. They have also to inform you that your buildings, machinery, cotton stores &c. have been insured for a total sum of Rs. 11,77,000. Your directors regret to inform you that Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholker, one of your directors, having tendered his resignation for want of time, the same has been accepted with great reluctance.

Messrs Hormusji B. Dantra and D. B. Chitnis, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Nagindas B. Sakai was reappointed auditor on an annual remuneration of Rs. 150. The meeting despersed after paying the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., being in the chair. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors beg to submit to you their fourteenth annual report for the year ended 30th June 1900, and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, for that period. Your directors regret to have to report that the company has made a loss of Rs. 84,288-6-9 during the year under review. This result you all well know is due to the adverse circumstances under which the Bombay Mill Industry labours, such as plague, famine and the China War. Your directors also report that they have closed the Mill since the 1st of April 1900 as they thought it advisable to do so in the interest of the company, owing to the very low prices ruling here and abroad for yarn on account of the China War and very high prices for cotton on account of famine.

The director's report and the audited balance sheet were adopted. Two of the directors Messrs Lukhmidas Bhimji and Fazulbhoy Visram, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. The appointment of Mr. Ramdas Ludha, as an auditor, in place of Mr. Khaugat, was confirmed. Messrs. Roopsing M. Lowji and Ramdas Ludha were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs 125 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the replacement of the Pathan Company of the 33rd Madras Infantry by one of Punjabi Muhammadans. The only Pathans in the localised regiments will then be two companies in the 2nd Burma, but there are a good many in the Military Police Battalions, we believe, although it is one of the glaring deficiencies of our very incomplete and slovenly "Army List," that it takes no cognisance of these police battalions nor of other irregular corps of levies and militia which are officered by the regular army and are garrisoning our frontier and trans-border outposts.

Owing to uncertainty as to when the regular trooping between India and England will commence it has been decided to send all men who will complete the extra year of service for which they have been detained by the 1st November next, to England at once by private steamer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

THE Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovs; lowest weight to be not less than 6st. 7lbs.; winners selling races (excepted) after September 6, an noon, of a race value 250 sovs 5lbs, twice or once of 400 sovs, 7lbs, twice of 400 sovs or once of 1,000 sovs. 14 lbs. extra; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes 1900, to carry—if a colt 9st, if a filly, 8st 11lbs, if handicapped below such weight; second to receive 100 sovs and the third 50 sovs; entrance 5 sovs, the only liability if forfeit be declared by Tuesday next, or 15 sovs. in addition for acceptors, and 10 sovs more for starters. One mile and a quarter.

Mr J G Clarke's b g The Grafter by Gozo.....Industry aged 8st 12lbs.....Halsey 1
Mr Fairie's b g Cutaway by Breadknife—Gipsy Anne 5yrs 7st 3lbs.....Loates 2
Mr T L Plunkett's b c Oppressor by Gallinule—Moria 4yrs 8st.....McIntyre 3
Mr W C Whitney's b f Spectrum by Orvieto—False Sight 4yrs 8st..... 0
Mr H C White's b c Skopos 3lby Serf—Stethoscope 4yrs 7st 12lb..... 0
Mr H C King's h c Amurath by Janissary—Ladykin 4yrs 7st 11lbs..... 0
Mr D J Jardine's h c Refractor by Prison—Heartsease 4yrs 8st 10lbs..... 0
Mr C S Newton's b c Ameer by Ormo—Quetta 4yrs 7st 10lbs..... 0
Mr T Davidson's b c Dandy Fifth by Dan Dancer—Assiduity 4yrs 6st 12lbs..... 0
Lord Farquhar's b f Japonica by Lord Lorne—Primula 4yrs 7st 2lbs..... 0
Mr Cannon's ch h Addendum by Melanion—Postscript 5yrs 7st 2lbs..... 0

(Winner trained by Hickey.)

Betting: 2 to 1 against Amurath, 100 to 8 The Grafter and Cutaway, 100 to 15 Oppressor.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length between second and third.—*Asian*

PARTLY as the result of the floods there is now a somewhat severe outbreak of cholera in Calcutta, seventy-one cases being reported on Wednesday. Of these thirty-nine occurred in the Alipore Jail and fourteen in the European General Hospital. On Tuesday the total mortality took a further rise of 185, as compared with 56, the average for the last five years. Eleven fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths were reported. Fine weather prevailed on Wednesday and the floods in the European quarter have subsided. A good deal of water still lies in the native portions of the town, and buildings continue to collapse, but no further loss of life is reported.

OFFICAL information has been received to the effect that the Jubeda had been abandoned, and that the fishermen villagers round about were looting the vessel and removing all deck fittings and wood-work generally as they did with the Overdale that came to grief some few years back near the same place. The back of the Jubeda is broken and her condition is hopeless. It has not been decided whether to blow her up or let her go to pieces by the action of the sea.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.
Agra—Looks like rain. Cotton picking partially begun.
Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. All crops suffering from too much rain.
Beawar.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.
Amraoti.—Continues cloudy All crops doing well.
Khamgaon.—Break needed generally Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.
Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.
Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.
Broach.—Looks like rain Cotton plants flourishing Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.
Viramgam.—Showery.
Wadhwan.—Seasonable, Sufficient rain fallen generally, Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. Food-grains and all crops doing well
Dholera.—Weather clear.
Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants flourishing.
Barsi.—Seasonable Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton prospects much improved. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Sholapur.—Rain general over district Rabi sowings progressive favourably.
Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	72 70	73 05	73 30	68 65
Thursday, 27th Sept.	0 7	0 43	0 1	0 47
Total	72 77	73 49	73 31	69 12
Total fall to 27th Sept., 1899	32 39	37 87	40 80	35 90
Total fall to 27th Sept. 1898	80 57	78 03	80 23	73 44

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Wind. Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·729	Calm	2	85·1	70·4	93	..	19·00	+3·17
Sirsa	29·724	NE	3	91·3	75·6	87	..	8·83	−3·54
Delhi	29·737	SE	3	87·7	70·0	89	..	29·17	+3·21
Agra	29·723	SE	5	87·0	75·4	91	0·04	18·95	−7·16
Cawnpore	29·649	N	7	79·7	73·6	95	0·23	29·41	+1·91

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....298 9-16 plus 1-8.
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£93 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London .....29 1-16 plus 3-16
Do New York .....63 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ....25·14 1-2
Do. New York .....4·85 1-8—3-8"
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, business done, Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk 46s. 1 1-2d. plus 6d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 20,00,000—
Rs. 13,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,30,000 " " Bombay.
" 5,40,000 " " Madras.
" 20,00,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d

Tenderers at the above rate received 3 per cent.
Average rate of allotment 15·94.
Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 21,20,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,0,000.

Extra Allotment—
Bills on Madras, Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet this morning for real and near with rates unchanged, Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4d being quoted from 13th October and 1-32nd higher from 15th November, but later in the day these rates were not obtainable before the 20th October and November respectively, at which a moderate amount was taken. In ready Credits 1s. 4 3-16d. was pretty freely effered but very few bills came out, forward Credits were rather steadier Banks refusing to buy before May to-day at some rate as ready, whereas yesterday at least one Bank would have brought from 15th April.

Bank Telegraphic..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand " ...1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs 169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 205
Hongkong " ..... " 152
Japan " ..... " 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs. 95 15-16 and during the course of the day improved to 86 per cent with buyers for the coming settlements next acconnt is 1 1-2 annas lower. A large budlee business is reported to have been done at this difference. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 99 lakhs up.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The marke is quiet. Petits are Rs. 1,715. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,257 1-2 and Bombay Burmahs, at Rs. 6,925. Other shares are nearly all unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with little passing ; sellers name 19s. 6d. for January and 20s. February, picked ports.

COALS.—A sale of 500 tons of Deshargur is reported at Rs. 15-12, January to March.

WHEAT.—The market is a shade steadier at Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-8-9.

SEEDS.—All markets are unchanged.

LINSEED.—Rs. 10-12 nominal.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady with Brown Cawnpore quoted at Rs. 7-12, Yellow Rs. 8-5 to Rs. 8-8.

CASTORSEED.—Steady at Rs. 40 12 to 41.

POPPYSEED is also steady at Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-9.

COTTON.—During the day the market has been quiet, both Liverpool and New York quoting considerably lower rates from the previous day. Exporters have been almost entirely out of the market, while Mills have only ta7en about 600 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 6 28-32d.—1-16. Arrivals closed easier.

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July
6·53	5·59	5·19	5·11	5·7
—11-64	—10-64	—9-64	—10-64	—9-64

In New York—

	To-day. bales.	Yesterday. bales.
Receipts at the Ports.....	49,000	51 000
Exports to Great Britain.....	...	16 000
Continent.....	1,000	15,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 3-4 = unchgd.	
Futures, month of December...	9·62 = plus 4	
" " of March.....	9·62 = plus 6	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales.
Berar	31 "
Compta and Dharwar.....	591 "
Persian	22 "
Egyptain	638 "
Total...	1,282 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	8,747 cwts.
Linseed	65 "
Rapeseed	762 "
Gingellyseed	648 "
Poppyseed	609 "
Castorseed	1,315 "
Rice	22,398 "
Myrabollams	1 "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 15th September, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,43,021	2,74,223	5,561	4,22 805
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	1,23,646

Increase .....Rs. 159

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	314	9	512
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	8,91,875	19,78,618	27,027	28,97,520
Total for 11 weeks ..	9,78,875	21,23,618	31,027	31,33,520
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,812	1,78,571	2,072	2,65,455
Per mile of Ry. do.	184	387	5	576
Total to corresponding date do.	9,42,623	18,79,693	21,133	28,43,449

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 29,455
Increase to date ..... " 2,90,071

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,20,000	7,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	134	4	205
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,28,317	30,12,646	62,158	42,08,121
Total for 11 weeks..	12,38,317	32,32,646	69,158	45,40,121
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,183	3,10,453	8,145	4,27,780
Per mile of Ry do.	66	189	5	260
Total to corresponding date do.	11,67,268	29,76,963	83,972	42,33,203

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 90,781
Increase to date..... " 3,06,918

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RODRIGUES—September 27, at Dadar, Bombay, Mrs Catharina Francesca Rodrigues, the beloved wife of Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, and only sister of Mr. L. F. D'Souza, Cash Supervisor, Prince's Dock, aged 43 years and 5 months. Funeral will leave the house at 5 o'clock this (Friday) evening. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—September 22, at Humma Salt Factory, the wife of A B Campbell, Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GORTON—September 1, the Ven'ble John Gorton, late Archdeacon of Madras and Rector of Kirkby la Thorpe-cum-Ascarby, Lincolnshire, aged 80.
MILLER—September 23, at Deegah, Dinapur, Camillia, widow of the late George Miller, Esq, Zemindar, late of Jugdispur, in the District of Shahabad, aged 76 years.
ROSS—September 21, at Poonamallee, from cholera, Ruth, the beloved wife of T A Ross, and eldest daughter of Hony Surgeon Captain and Mrs H Tallent, aged 33 years, 4 months and 16 days.
SCHMIDT—September 20, at Madras, Rachel Rosamund Schmidt, aged 57 years and 3 months.
STOKOE—September 24, at 5, Elysium Row, Calcutta, of cholera, Harriett Louise, the dearly loved wife of the Rev C G Stokoe, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900.

LORD SALISBURY has not intimated to Count Hatzfeldt his inability to agree to the German proposals in China. And if the statement, now wired to the "Morning Post," that the German proposal has assumed a new shape be true, it is not very likely that Lord Salisbury ever will agree to it. The message giving the new plan of campaign which has been made in Germany certainly puts a new complexion on the situation. But it serves to strengthen our demand for the strict observance of our Treaty rights in the Yang-tse Valley. Our London contemporary's correspondent learns that Count Waldersee will present an ultimatum in the name of Germany, demanding the surrender of five of the ringleaders of the massacres, and that if refused he will declare war on China, and the Wusung-Kiangan arsenal and the Kiangying forts dominating Shanghai and the Yang-tse will be seized. In the interests of all concerned it is earnestly to be hoped that the five ringleaders may be handed over, and that Prince Tuan may be one of them, for Chinese officials at Shanghai state that he has issued a secret Edict, rashly declaring that the Court will continue the war with the Powers at whatever cost. The question arises what party in China has real interests sufficiently at heart to avert war with Germany and any other Power she may rally to her side by delivering up the originators of the outrages on foreigners. Count Waldersee's programme, as promulgated by the "Morning Post," is a most attractive one from a German standpoint. By making Shanghai the base he will have foemen trained in some measure by Germans and armed with weapons manufactured in their own country. But in the British interests no more disastrous proceeding could possibly be conceived. War in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and along the Yang-tse valley could have but one result—the utter paralysis of British commerce. If left alone Germany would take possession of Hi-tai-sha or Tsung-ming island by way of compensation. She would thus control the entrance to the Yang-tse and be able at a moment's notice to close all the treaty ports against British or any other vessels. Mr. Ernest E. Williams, writing on the foreign policy of Germany the other day, pointed out that Germany badly wants foreign markets for the sale of her increased output of manufactures while other nations, with their own economic interests to look after, not only are shutting the door but barring it in Germany's face. She is therefore becoming abjectly dependent upon the markets of the British Empire. The justification for the use of the word abjectly does not intrude itself upon notice, if there be no mistake as to German designs in the Yang-tse valley. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, however in the new number of the "National Review" dealing very fully with German foreign policy, contends with much force that the time has now arrived when the hostility of Germany to England has to be seriously considered, if we are not to drift into a position of extreme difficulty and danger. The Germans are being gradually familiarized with the suggestion, if not by direct incitement from the authorities in Berlin, that a steady effort should be made to break down the power of England on the ocean. It may seem a very wild idea, but it is impossible to have read with any care German publications during this year without seeing that it is widely held. To Sir Rowland the moral of the present outlook seems to be that many of our accepted notions of foreign policy will have to be reconsidered. "However much anyone may consider that a firm understanding between Germany and England would be for the advantage of both Powers and would advance the cause of civilization, the circumstances of the present moment and the state of mind which has been formed in Germany renders it impossible." Mr. Williams is more optimistic. He contends that we can easily crush Germany. Already, says he, by the institution of the Canadian preference, German traders have begun to shiver with apprehension ; and Canada's example is going to be followed more widely. It can be followed quite easily to such an extent as would bring Germany to her knees, "pleading for our clemency. At the present time a new commercial treaty is pending between England and Germany. If we chose to insert stiff provisions in that treaty—in respect to our own economic interests, it is sincerely to be hoped that we shall set our feet down pretty firmly—Germany would be helpless to resist." Perhaps Mr. Williams is right. His theory, however, will have to be put to the test if Count Waldersee is permitted to commence operations in the Yang-tse. If he chose territory under German influence, say at Kiaochau and worked north, west or south there would be ample scope for all his Emperor's ambition, and he might grab land to his heart's content without affecting the interests of Great Britain. Germany has suffered the heaviest loss in China. She has lost her Minister, and will require more compensation than any other of the Powers will have an excuse for demanding. But we do not suppose the British Government will look idly on while Germany carries out a campaign whose effects will injure us almost as much as it will punish China. We have men of war, in sufficient numbers to stand sentinel at the mouth of the Yang-tse, to protect our commerce, and to head off Germany if she is determined to attempt the seizure of the forts commanding Shanghai.

THE Liberal papers in declaring, as Reuter says they do, that the insistence of the Ministers that the Opposition is willing to restore independence to the Boer Republics only raises false hopes in the Boers, and that no government would go back upon the results of the war, merely repeat the terms used by the "Fortnightly" reviewer in his amusing "Lead for Liberalism." He warned his readers that the Opposition could not lend itself to encouraging hopes among the Dutch which could never be gratified. Who the writer was has not transpired, but he has foreshadowed the tactics of the Liberal Party. Offer them "an Imperialism without a swagger," said he. And in allying themselves with Lord Rosebery they appear to have adopted that suggestion. It is impossible not to admire the discomfited Liberals preparing for a plucky fight and endeavouring to reduce the Conservative majority to the lowest possible level. But to say that the Conservative papers are either astonished or uneasy is absurd, for not one of their leading journals is so young that it has not seen similar displays of effervescence on previous occasions. Whether Sir Walter Peace is on one side or the other is immaterial, his words support the contention of the writer in the "Fortnightly." Nothing but the "Consolidation of the Empire" will be acceptable and unless Little Englanders gracefully make way for working-men candidates in Liberal strongholds, Conservative successes must accrue. Whatever the consequences, they mean to make a big effort in London, contemplating a contest in forty-four constituencies. Considering that at the last election they won only eight out of sixty-one and twenty five was their highest record even before the Unionist split the decision to fight 44 seems very much like a waste of time and money. The writer in the "Fortnightly" thinks there is no reason to despair of the future of Liberalism. It is, on the contrary, as certain as anything still below the horizon can well be, that the next few years will witness a renaissance of the spirit of reform comparable with the great revivals of 1868 and 1880. There is no real reason to think that the party system is breaking up in England any more than in America, and the turn of Liberalism will come again in time as that of the Democrats ultimately did after the Civil War. But the renaissance will not be in this year of grace. Therefore party leaders—of whom no very high opinion has yet been expressed even by the staunchest Liberals—are recommended to strengthen criticism of the operative statesmanship of the Government, and to fly higher than mere abuse of Mr. Chamberlain or indiscriminate excuses for the Dutch. Mr. Chamberlain stands to-day as he did at the Election of 1895 when half of the Opposition oratory was directed against him, the best abused man in the United Kingdom. His connection with the Transvaal negociations will, of course, be the rope wherewith they will endeavour to hang him. On the war however the Liberal Party is very widely divided. It will have to sink not only that point of difference but also many others to have the ghost of chance of reducing the Conservative majority, let alone defeating it. The enthusiasm of party agents does not count for very much in Parliamentary elections in these days.

A FORTNIGHT ago the condition of the crops in some of the interior collectorates in the Bombay Presidency was beginning to create a little uneasiness, and the last report which comes up to September 15th, shows that prospects were then even worse. In Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Bijapur crops were withering, and the want of rain in the second district was so great that although green grass was available in all the talukas it is lessening in quantity and quality. Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nasik also needed more rain, but the want must be supplied by the late downpour and cannot be so pressing as when the crop report was written. During the past week the rainfall recorded in Ahmednagar is three inches, in Nasik over an inch has fallen, and moderate rain has visited most parts of that portion of the Presidency. This has materially altered the situation, which is satisfactory in almost every part. The condition of the cultivators and town populations has improved in many places, and the tendency everywhere is one of progress. There is a greater demand for private labour, and the hill tribes are finding fair employment in fields and in selling fuel and grass. The famine conditions are becoming less in Gujerat, where there has been very opportune rain, and in Thar and Parkar only one more fall is required to ensure a splendid crop. In regard to other Presidencies, the greatest and safest indication of returning agricultural prosperity is the fall in the price of grain, which is noticeable generally. In Madras early crops under harvest are yielding a fair out-turn. Floods have damaged crops on the lowlands of Bengal, but the prospects there are good all round. The harvesting of early millets in the Central Provinces is becoming more general, and in Chindwara where rice was exorbitantly high, there has been a sharp fall in the rates. Harvest operations have commenced in Amritsar and autumn crops are about to ripen in Umballa, and the yield is expected to be above the average. Food-stuffs have run short in Rohtak, which is importing grain from the North-West Provinces. It is, however, a matter of regret to note that fears are entertained lest the melon crop in the Thal tract of Dera Ismail Khan should fail. In many parts of the North-Western Provinces the rainfall has been excessive, causing delay and some damage, but in other places harvesting and threshing operations have commenced. The crop promises well in Burma, but more rain is required in most of the Assam plain districts. Prospects are good in Mysore and Coorg, and in Berar the land is under preparation for the ensuing crop. In Rajputana agricultural stock is in good condition, and pasturage is abundant, but the harvest will be late. Excessive rain has slightly damaged the crops in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar, and in Kashmir there has been rain accompanied with hailstones.

THE general health of Bombay City continues to make gradual improvement, and although the death-rate is now nearly 50 per cent. above normal, it must be remembered that it has dropped from about 130 to 62 per thousand in less than two months. In rapid succession there have been epidemics of small-pox and cholera, to say nothing of plague, which is now always with us, while the presence of thousands of starved and homeless persons has swelled the mortality returns to an appalling extent. Plague has remained in about the same state as in previous years, while the victims from cholera have fallen to 64. The deaths from affections of the lungs totals at 328, whereas in 1899 they only amounted to 191 for the corresponding week. Diarrhœa and dysentery carried off 127 persons, whereas the record for the previous year was only 68. The past six months have been remarkable for the excessive number of violent deaths, and this week no less than 19 people came to an untimely end. But while plague is comparatively dormant in the Presidency City it is showing signs of vigorous life in the mofussil cities and towns. There are unmistakable indications that Poona has to undergo the tribulation of a further epidemic. A fortnight ago the daily number of deaths was about 25, but now it is 60, and the tendency is to increase. Panic is seizing the inhabitants, who are already fleeing into the rural parts, as is seen by the importation of the disease into localities where plague did not previously exist. There was also an appreciable increase in Surat district, and Surat City was once more reinfected. After being free for over six months Hulgar, in Dharwar district, returned 35 cases. The mortality of the place, however, has been high for some time, and although the disease has not been recognised it has probably existed for several weeks. Thana which is always affected by the extent of plague in Bombay, shows continued improvement. Veraval has again become reinfected after enjoying three months' freedom, but the sea inspection which is being carried on at Bombay and Karachi is very thorough, and amply sufficient to safeguard the commerce of those ports. Some idea of the amount of hard work performed by the inspection staff can be gained by mentioning that for the week ending September 14, 16,720 persons were medically examined, with the result that 199 were rejected. The railway medical inspection is also working well, and 246 passengers were detained for observation.

THE members of the Corporation had an interlude of merriment yesterday over the motion of Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola to restrict the journalistic instincts of certain indefatigable Councillors. There are at least three members of the Corporation whose eloquence is so exuberant that it not only occupies a considerable portion of the Council's time, but it overflows into the columns of the local papers. Apparently these gentlemen write with pens dipped in the particular kind of journalistic gall immortalised by Dickens. The epithets which they fling at some of their municipal colleagues are "frequent and painful and free" ; and certain Councillors are thin-skinned enough to resent imputations of colossal idiotcy and worse. But Mr. Jafferbhai only provided mirth for the multitude when by his extraordinary motion he played into the hands of these writers. He fairly offered himself for the slaughter, and we may expect that full literary execution will be effected upon him in return. He had the idea that the "gratification," material or otherwise, which these gentlemen obtained by their accounts of Municipal proceedings was somehow remuneration such as disqualified them as Councillors. It is necessary, of course, that every motion not absolutely contrary to Standing Orders should be discussed. Otherwise, as in this instance, a great deal of time might be saved to the Corporation. But members appreciated the humour of the proposal and having little else to do they extracted all the fun out of the subject that it could yield. Still there is a serious side to the question. Nobody can interfere with legitimate criticism, but the man who sets himself up as a public critic ought to have a sense of dignity and responsibility. There is further the question of how far the newspaper writer should himself be an active participant in the events which he has to criticise. Most English journalists have decided in favour of viewing things from the outside, a position which is at least conducive to calmness of judgment and in some cases saves the critic from vituperative personalities and like errors of good taste.

MAJOR G. E. HYDE-CATES, acting Political Agent, Kutch, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, from the 29th instant, or subsequently.

MR. R. S. F. FAGAN has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanar.

MR. C. E. S. STEELE has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUT. W. M. P. WOOD acts as Assistant Political Agent, Mahikanths, vice Capt. Carter.

MR. H. MURRAY on relief becomes Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL K. NARIMAN, I.M.S., on return to duty, becomes Civil Surgeon of Surat.

MAJOR J. G. HOJEL, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., on return to duty, becomes Civil Surgeon of Ahmednagar.

REV. HAROLD FOOTS, officiating Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, has been appointed Chaplain of Kirkee.

CAPT. J. R. B. G. CARTER acts as fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Lieut. R. S. Pottinger.

MR. F. X. D'Souza, M.A., LL.M., (Cantab) on relief, becomes Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

MR. R. THORN, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. A. G. WALES, Assistant Collector, Surat, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on return to duty, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

MR. B. N. BOSWORTH SMITH, I.C.S., on famine duty is the Panch Mahals, has been appointed a First class Magistrate in that district.

MR. J. B. ALCOCK, I.C.S., on return to duty, has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), vice Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, proceeding on leave.

THE services of Captain J. Thornhill, 6th Madras Infantry, on famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. W. P. SYMONDS has been appointed Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, vice the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie.

MR. H. O. B. SHOUBRIDGE, Assistant Engineer, first grade, P. W. D., has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from the 6th instant.

LIEUT. R. S. POTTINGER acts as third assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Capt. J. W. B. Merewether, on leave.

MR. R. M. PHILLIPS, acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st October, or subsequently.

CAPT. THOS. JACKSON, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., Acting Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yeraoda, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the 24th instant.

MR. J. A. MCIVER has been appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, for three months, from 1st August to 31st October, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Hudson on furlough.

LIEUT. G. H. WILLIS, R.E., has been appointed Commissioner for hearing appeals at Aden, under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. He has also been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners under the Act.

COMMANDER F. BARWICK, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 24th inst., or subsequently. During his absence Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., acts as Port Officer.

CAPTAIN P. ASHWORTH, R.E., Executive Engineer, third grade, attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted, special leave in India for six weeks from the 20th instant, or subsequently.

THE Hon. Mr. H. Batty, M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., on relief by the Hon. Mr. E. T. Candy, Barrister-at-Law, will act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, vice Mr. G. C. Whitworth.

MR. R. GILES, C.I.E., Collector of Karachi, has been allowed furlough for three months. During his absence Mr. J. Sladen acts as Collector and District Registrar of Karachi. Mr. J. I. Risu acts as Collector and District Registrar, Shikarpur, vice Mr. J. Sladen.

MR. A. CUMINE I.C.S., on return to duty, has been appointed Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., proceeding on leave. Mr. Cumine also takes up the appointment of Collector and District Registrar, Poona, and becomes member and president of the Poona Local Board, vice Mr. Snow.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 25 was 1026, giving a death-rate of 62·45 per annum per thousand as against 39·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 95 died from fevers ; 89, plague ; 1, small-pox ; 64, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 147, phthisis ; 84, diseases of the nervous system ; 181, affections of the respiratory organs ; 82, diarrhœa ; 45, dysentery ; 39, still-born ; 84, old age and debility ; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 42 ; Brahmin, 32 ; Bhattia, 10 ; Hindu of other caste, 529 ; Hindu low caste, 116 ; Musalman, 216 ; Parsee, 33 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 26 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 8 ; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 299 as against 222 the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

MAJOR ATHUR GREY, Punjab Light Horse, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel as a special case, in recognition of the interest he has taken in the Volunteer movement.

A SMALL committee is to assemble to consider the question of sugar cultivation in Behar, where the continued bad prospects of indigo have seriously affected the planters.

THE Government have accepted an estimate of 50 horse stallions as the number required during the next year, and this number will be procured. Sanction has been given for the purchase of eight thoroughbred Australian stallions through importers and six Australians in India at an average cost of Rs. 3,500 each.

ACCORDING to the special correspondent of the "Standard," it is stated in native official circles at Shanghai that the Russians are rapidly enlisting and drilling Chinese in Manchuria, including 1,000 men formerly belonging to the force which attacked Blagovestschensk. Letters from traders in Pekin complain bitterly of the looting by Russian soldiers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"It is reported, that a cheetah made its appearance a few days ago in Guindy Park, having for its objective, no doubt, the black buck which abound there. It was first seen by some gardeners, for whom it went ; but they managed to make good their escape by climbing a tree. After prowling about the grounds for a few days, it disappeared as mysteriously as it had come."

WITH regard to a recent statement as to return from South Africa of the three General Officers on the Indian Establishment, it is understood that General Tucker is not likely to come back as his five years' tenure expires on December 5th. We have yet to see whom Lord Roberts will select to remain when the Field Force is broken up, and the permanent garrison is detailed.

RECENT passport regulations issued by the Persian Government require every foreign subject desirous of travelling in Persia to show his passport on entering Persian territory. If the passport is not provided with the "visa" of a Persian Consular Officer, the holder of it must pay the fee for the "visa," which is 12 krans (equivalent to about Rs. 3-7-0). In the case of labourers or artisans the fee is 4 krans.

THE Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents have decided to charge in future for insurance on cotton stored in their jaitha shelters on the Colaba Cotton Green at the rate of 10 annas for fully pressed bales, and 16 annas for other cotton lying within 100 feet of any cutcha shelter; but if the following warranty is given, "This policy does not cover cotton lying within 100 feet of any hut or other erection built of bamboos and mats or other inflammable materials," the rates will be 7 annas and 10 annas, respectively, as at present.

THE passenger train for Bombay from Bowringpett, on Tuesday morning, took from the various mines sixteen packages of gold valued at Rs. 8,99,237 for shipment to London to be sold to bullion brokers as previously. The arrangement by which the monthly productions of the mines were sold to the Bombay Mint has fallen through owing to the Mint authorities failing to afford the necessary facilities for the business. The Mysore Government are employing the detective force for special watching of the dealings which the mine employees carry on with people at or in the neighbourhood of the fields or at a distance from them.

THE death is announced of Colonel Andrew Higgins, C.I.E., late Commandant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, and one of the oldest residents of Lahore. Colonel Higgins came out to India in the army and took part in the Sikh campaign, being present at the battles of Chillianwalla. On leaving the army he entered the service of the Government in the Civil department, and rose to be Deputy Examiner of Accounts, which appointment he held till his retirement in 1879. He was one of the founders of the Volunteer movement in the Punjab in 1860, and was elected Lieutenant in one of the companies of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles then raised. He rose to the rank of Honorary Colonel, was made a C.I.E. on 1st January, 1886, and retired in January, 1891. After having done splendid work in the Volunteer cause for over thirty years he was awarded the Volunteer decoration in January 1895. As a Volunteer officer he was much respected, and invariably won the sincere affection of all who came into contact with him.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MANCHUS DEFIANT.

RUSSIANS LEAVING TAKU.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GERMAN NOTE.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS BY THE CHINESE.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Telegrams from Shanghai state that there are indications that the Manchus are becoming increasingly defiant.

The latest edicts issued confer posthumous honours on Chungyi and Lipinghing.

The whole of the Russian Staff have left, and many of the Russian troops are leaving Taku for Port Arthur.

The report that Lord Salisbury had declared to Count Hatzfeldt his inability to agree to the German proposal is incorrect.

The British reply to the proposal cannot be sent until a further communication is received from Peking.

The pillaging and burning of the Missions in Kwangtung continues.

The missionaries have escaped, but 3,000 converts are without shelter.

The transport Vadala has arrived at Hongkong.

A report received from General Gaselee states that there are only 18 sick and wounded men now in the base hospital at Wei-hai-wei, and all are doing well.

The British and Indian troops, it appears when they reached Peking, were in the lightest marching order, having just their great coats and ammunition. Captain Selwyn, meanwhile with the convoy of junks, had made good progress up the river, arriving at the last navigable point the day following the entry of the Allies into Peking. General Gaselee was then able, by using the regimental mules, to get up supplies without difficulty.

THE PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT, 27.

Seventy-three attacks and 64 deaths from plague have been recorded in the City to-day, the total mortality being 72. In the Cantonment 2 cases occurred.

THE COTTON CROP.

Good showers have fallen in Berar and Umraoti and the cotton crop promises to be good one, as there is scarcity of cotton in America this year.

THE BLOCK IN THE GHAUTS.

Only two trains from Bombay, via the Dhond-Manmar route, have arrived. The first came in at nine and the other at twelve. To a great extent the traffic between Poona and Bombay has been temporarily suspended. The last train to get through before the landslip from Bombay was the morning train which arrives in Poona at 2-15 After the landslip happened yesterday's Bombay train which left Victoria Terminus at two o'clock in the afternoon for Poona arrived at Karjat and had to return to Kalyan, going round by the Igatpuri route and reaching here at nine o'clock this morning. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was among the passengers. The work of clearing the debris is going on both night and day.

It is impossible to say yet when the line is likely to be opened. The slip occurred in a cutting between Palasdari and the reversing station. The difficulty of clearing the debris is greatly increased by its having to be carried from the spot.

THE G. I. P. ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of a serious landslip on the Bhore Ghaut the following arrangements have been made for working passenger traffic :—

The train leaving Bombay at 7-45 (Madras time) will run to Karjat only and a train will leave Karjat at 14-47 for Bombay.

The trains leaving Bombay at 14-30, 21-30 and 23-30 (Madras time) will be worked to Poona, via the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

The train which leaves Bombay at 22-45 will run as far as Karjat only.

A special passenger train will run from Karjat to Bombay leaving the former station at 8-30.

A special train will also run from Lonauli to Poona, leaving the former station about 17 hours and will stop at all stations.

The Up south-east mail will be worked to Bombay, via Dhond and Manmar, and a special train will be run between Dhond and Lonauli to take passengers for stations between Dhond and Lonauli.

The train leaving Poona at 6 o'clock will be worked to Bombay, via the Dhond and Manmar Railway. The train which leaves Poona at 11 o'clock will not run till through communication is re-established.

The train which leaves Poona at 13-55 for Bombay will be worked via the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

The train leaving Poona at 1-10 will run to Lonauli only.

It is hoped that through communication will be established on Saturday next, the 29th instant.—Yours, &c.,

J. D. FORBES.
for General Traffic Manager.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Clan line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer s. s. Japan arrived here from Colombo daybefore yesterday evening.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer s. s. Australia arrived here from Colombo daybefore yesterday evening.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 27th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 9-16
2 per cent. Rentes	100
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
2 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	29 1-16

A VELLORE correspondent telegraphs :—"Much fear arose by the sudden ignition of a tobacco shop in Long Bazaar, Vellore, at midnight on Tuesday, when property valued at Rs. 3,000 was destroyed. Police Inspector Willix and Station House Officer Govindarajooloo Moodelliar were first on the scene. The Municipal Secretary, Mr. Rajaratna Moodelliar, with scavengers and water casks joined afterwards. By hearty co-operation the fire was extinguished by 3 a.m. The Police Assistant Superintendent and Municipal Chairman are congratulated and thanked for keeping their relative subordinates up to the mark. But for the timely interference much property would have been destroyed, as large bamboo depots are in the vicinity."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSVAAL REFUGEES.

GOOD MARCHING BY THE GUARDS.

THE C. I. V. VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The steamer Herzog has left Lourenzo Marques with several Transvaal ex-officials and other refugees and a quantity of bar gold with them.

Generals Pole-Carew and Ian Hamilton with 9,000 men are at Komatipoort, where Lord Kitchener is arriving to-day.

The Guards under General-Pole Carew marched 19 miles without water and cutting their way every step through dense bush.

The bulk of the Boer forces, accompanied by Schalkburger and Viljoen, appear to be concentrating in an unhealthy Bushveldt, east of Petersburg, whence it is impossible for them to emerge owing to the strong British forces holding the railway.

It is probable that they will surrender.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor that the City Imperial Volunteers will return home before the 5th November. He fears, however, that he himself cannot return so soon.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liberals are supporting numerous Labour candidates in order to avoid splitting the vote.

The Liberals so far will contest forty-three London seats.

The Conservative papers are astonished and uneasy at the vigour and confidence the Liberals are displaying throughout the country.

The *Times* says there is ample evidence of the steady progress of Liberal imperialism which is likely to benefit the Party in the Elections.

[Mr. Stead writing on the prospects of the party to which he belongs, the other day said :—"Only 52 members, including Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, Sir Robert Reid, and Mr. Courtney, voted for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's amendment reducing Mr. Chamberlain's salary as a protest against the war. Sir E. Grey put another nail into his political coffin by voting with the Government. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman did not vote at all—a feeble course, but one which was at any rate better than voting in favour of Mr. Chamberlain. But this splitting up of the Opposition into three sections, consisting of thirty-one against the war, forty for the war, and thirty-five neutral, only reminds us once more that as an effective force in Parliament the Liberal Party has ceased to exist."]

Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal, in a letter which has been published, says that the Colonies gave freely their bravest and best for the Empire, and the result of the elections will be to the Colonies a message indicating the mother-country's temper regarding the consolidation of the Empire.

THE ADMIRALTY BUYING AMERICA N COAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Admiralty is buying American coal for the British North American Squadron.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left here at daylight to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here at 7 a. m. to-day.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

Rain has ceased, and the weather is now fine. Seven houses collapsed last night, but no one was injured. As a result of the floods there is now a somewhat severe outbreak of cholera in Calcutta. Seventy-one cases are reported to-day, of these thirty-nine cases occurred in the Alipur jail, two in the Reformatory School, three in the Mission School at Bhowanipur, six in Baniapuker, and the remainder in various parts of the town. There are fourteen cases in the European General Hospital. On Tuesday the total mortality in Calcutta showed a sudden further rise, the figure being 185 as compared with 56, the average of the last five years.

There were eleven fresh cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE SHIPWRECK OF THE JUBEDA.

To-day an official information has been received that the Jubeda has been abandoned, and that the fishermen and villagers round about were looting the vessel and removing all deck fittings and wood-work generally, as they did with the s. s. Overdale that came to grief some few years back near the same place. The back of the Jubeda is broken. Her condition is hopeless. It has not been decided whether to blow her up, or let her go to pieces.

CHARTER OF TROOPSHIPS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

It has been decided to abandon the idea of chartering vessels in England to bring out drafts and then take Home invalids and time-expired men as this would involve invalids being landed in England in midwinter. The vessels will accordingly be chartered in India at once to take Home invalids and bring out drafts in replacement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. G. V. Hunt, Behar Light Horse, is gazetted Second-Lieutenant, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burn-Murdoch, R.E., retires from Government service, but it is understood he remains in the employ of the Southern Maharatta Railway.

At the prize distribution at the C. M. S. High School, Ellore, on the 21st instant, Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., who presided, is reported to have attributed the backwardness of native female education to the women folk. "When mothers became what they ought to be, then the moral education would progress favourably." Does this imply that mothers are now "no better than they ought to be?" As a matter of fact, we should say it is the fathers who are responsible for their girls' education being neglected.]

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The Poona Horse Show at Wanowrie came off successfully. The weather was all that could be desired. Thanks are due to Doctor Bull, honorary secretary. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. A much better class of horses and ponies were exhibited. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Northcote, Sir Robert Low, General Burnett and several others.

CLASS ONE—PAIRS.

Lord Northcote's	1
General Burnett's	2
Doctor Baker's	highly commended
Jugmohundas	commended

CLASS SECOND.

Transport	1
Ironmaster	2
Electric	highly commended
Astore	commended

This class was well represented.

CLASS THIRD.

16th Field Battery	1
E Battery	2
E Battery, second team	highly commended
29th Field Battary	commended

There were eight post entries.

CLASS FOURTH.

Square	1
Ladylove	2
Corsair	highly commended
Sambo	commended

There were sixteen competitors in this class. Squire made a very good performance.

LASS FIFTH.

Jorrock's	1
Perceval	2

CLASS SIXTH.

Captain Forbes' Grey Arab	1
Helios	2
Chanticleer	highly commended
Captain Forbes' Chestnut Arab	commended

CLASS SEVENTH.

Sir John	1
Squire	2
Tumult	highly commended

CLASS EIGHTH,

Helios	1
Vitriole	2
Lady Mary	highly commended
Bayleaf	commended

CLASS NINTH.

Fairplay	1
Vitriole and Bayleaf	2

The Jumping Competition was full of interest. The manner in which each animal took the different fences was admirable. The Water-jumps were closely followed and keenly criticised.

CLASS TENTH.

Silver King	1
Ladylove	2
Bess	highly commended

CLASS ELEVENTH.

Yildiz	1
Secunder	2
Alert	highly commended

CLASS TWELFTH.

President	1
Nevermore	2
Defender	highly commended

CLASS THIRTEENTH.

Vitriole	1
Babel	2
Cafleche	highly commended
Eager	commended

CLASS FOURTEENTH.

Princess	1
Czarina	2
Ben	highly commended
Brownie	commended

THE VICEROY'S TRIP TO CHAMBA.

The sport obtained by the Viceroy on Tuesday was indifferent, and it is evidently the wrong time of year to get good sport in these valleys. In the afternoon, on his return from shooting, his Excellency the Viceroy paid an informal visit to the palace, accompanied by the Raja and by his brother the Mian Sahib. The palace, a large rather plain white building, stands in the middle of the town, overlooking the polo ground, and is mostly of quite recent construction, having been built by the present Raja some eight or ten years ago on the ground where the old palace used to stand. It is a fine airy building, with high rooms and large windows, from which beautiful views are obtained both up and down the valley. His Excellency was conducted over all the principal apartments by the Raja, and tea was afterwards served in the large reception hall. The town was illuminated, and a display of fireworks took place in honour of the visit of the first Viceroy who has been to Chamba since Lord Mayo's time.

THE STORMS IN BENGAL.

After a clear morning on Tuesday fears of further rain were dispelled, but at noon on Wednesday heavy clouds banked up to the south-east followed by a heavy downpour. Happily the rain ceased in the afternoon. In the morning it was bright and clear. Accounts are coming in of the destruction to houses. Six pucca houses in Bow Bazar, three in Moochiparrah and one in Burra Bazar collapsed the other day, but no person was injured. The house No. 4 Chandney Chowk came to grief on Tuesday morning, but nobody was hurt. The amount of damage done and distress caused in the northern suburb of the town is indicated by the fact that in that division 17 pucca houses collapsed and 24 were damaged, and 232 kutcha huts collapsed and 142 were damaged. The damage done is greatest in the Manicktolla and Narcoldanga sections of this division. In these the number of homeless people is greatest. On Tuesday a pucca house No. 2, Mirzapur Street, collapsed and also one in Cathedral Mission Lane, but no lives were lost nor was anyone injured. A house in Harcutta Lane is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

The Telegraph Office authorities intimated that deferred telegrams for Madras and places on the east coast beyond Midnapur and Kharagpur are liable to serious delay, owing to the breakdown of all wires on the East Coast route. This is probably due to the deluge of rain in Cuttack for a telegram thence, dated the 24th, says the dark and gloomy weather with occassional thunder and lightning and an incessant downpour of rain still continues. There does not seem the smallest prospect of the rain ceasing. The destruction of paddy which was only probable the other day is now a certainty, the whole country being entirely submerged for some days. In the south of the town of Cuttack the labouring classes are in great distress as their huts are floating in water and their little property has all gone. The east of the town by the railway station is a large sheet of water about three feet deep. The Post Office at Chauliaganj has been all but washed away, and the office has been removed to another building. The cantonment portion of Cuttack, which runs along south bank of the Mahanady river, and the Collector's Court, situated on the bank of the Kajuri river, are the only places which have not suffered much, but even these are seriously threatened by the rivers, which are in high flood. The railway embankment, is looking suspicious in several places especially the Charamini bank, while the line between Balasore and Baripada, where the late railway accident took place is completely washed away, and passengers are obliged to return home. This part of the line is particularly bad. The late accident when passengers had to wait from midnight on the 19th to 6 p. m. on the 20th August to be helped across the breach ought to have suggested keeping few boats at the place or a rescue train might carry a few passengers. The present breach has cut off connection by post with Calcutta, and, floods in the mofussil with Cuttack and the interior as no mails have been received from anywhere to-day (Wednesday)

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

20TH HUSSARS *VS.* SHROPSHIRES.

The 20th Hussars after defeating the Royal Irish on Saturday obtained a bye in the second round, and on Wednesday evening they met the Shropshires in the first of the semi-finals. The ground was in better condition than on any of the previous nights, and a large crowd witnessed the game.

The Hussars kicked off minus Cheeseman, their centre forward, and it was soon obvious that his absence had destroyed the combination. The Shropshires soon began to press and Harris sent in the first shot, and immediately afterwards Ralphs put the ball over the posts. The same player again placed his side in a favourable position, but Thomas got offside when in front of goal. The Shropshires continued to press and gained a corner, the ball being headed away. It came back from the left wing, and after Griffiths and Thomas had steered it clear of the backs Ralphs headed through. The Cavalrymen seemed to take matters very easy, and the pressure on their goal continued, most of the Shropshire runs being initiated by Stapleton, who certainly had a "day out," but at half time the score was unaltered.

On resuming the Shropshires continued to press, good work between Thomas and Harris resulting in Griffiths adding a second point. The Hussars responded with a good movement on the right, but the ball was sent behind, and soon after the kick-out Ralphs scored another easy goal. Five minutes afterwards Stapleton got possession and passing to Harris, that player centred and Thomas made the score four goals to nil. Just before time Simpson scored for the Hussars, who were beaten at all points of the game. The Shropshires played a distinctly better game than when they met the R.A., whereas their opponents lacked the dash which characterised their play last Saturday.

Score : Shropshires 4 goals, 20th Hussars 1.

Shropshires—Acton, goal ; Brammer and Bromfield, backs ; Stapleton, Millichip and Vale, halfbacks ; Harris, Griffiths Thomas, Ralphs and Somerfield, forwards.

20th Hussars—Rourke, goal ; Shergold and Davis, backs ; Bright, Taylor and Sendalls, halfbacks ; Castle, Simpson, Davis, Docherty and Clure, forwards.

THE HARRIS CRICKET SHIELD.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Yesterday morning the final match in the above competition was resumed on the Gymkhana ground. Overnight the New School had lost nine wickets for 57 runs, and with one man to go in they were 31 runs on. The remaining batsmen only added two runs to the score, and the Elphinstonians were left with 34 to get to win. This task being accomplished for the loss of two wickets, and they won handsomely with eight wickets to spare.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Dandeker c Daruwalla b Date.	2	b Date	8
N Chinoy c Shete b Talpade	2	b Date	2
Warden b Date	0	c Shete, V G b Date	1
Divecha c Jeyker b Talpade	16	b Date	19
Masani c and b Date	3	b Date	21
Polishwalla b Date	4	c Jeykar b Talpade	0
Patel c Date b Talpade	4	c and b Date	0
P Chinoy not out	6	b Date	4
Pitale st Mistri b Date	0	b Talpade	2
Lam b Date	0	b Talpade	2
Ranji b Date	0	not out	0
Extras	9	Extra	1
Total	43	Total	59

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Talpade c Patel b Chinoy	13	not out	4
Date c Polishwalla b Chinoy	5	c Chinoy b Warden	7
V G Shete b Chinoy	10	c Chinoy b Warden	13
G A Shete st Masani b Warden	12	not out	12
Saparkerjb Chinoy	5		
Driver c Masani b Chinoy	4		
Contractor c Polishwalla b Chinoy	1		
Jayker c Ranji b Chinoy	6		
Vijeyker b Warden	2		
Daruwalla b Chinoy	1		
Mistry not out	1		
Extras	9	Extras	0
Total	69	Total	36

RUGBY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* R. A.

These teams met last night on the Oval, and after a good game the Gymkhana won by one goal and two tries to nil.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE AT KIAO CHAU.

Germany has been a good deal reproached for her action in beginning the partition of China. But whatever may be said of the morality of her seizure of Kiao Chau, there is no doubt that she has made the best of her new possession. Mr. Charles Denby, late Secretary of Legation in China, contributes to the 'Forum' for July a very interesting article, in which he describes the policy of Germany in China since 1898. Shantung, Mr. Denby points out, was the only maritime province in which Germany could have obtained a port without trenching on the interests of the other European Powers, and England's agreement not to extend her railways from Wei-Hai-Wei is a practical recogaition of the fact that all Shantung comes within the sphere of Germany.

PUBLIC WORKS.

What has Germany done to justify her possession of Kiao Chau? She is building a great breakwater inside the bay which will afford the best harbour between Hong Kong and Port Arthur. Public works are being carried on on a most comprehensive plan, and millions of marks are being spent. Five millions of marks were voted for Kiao Chau in 1898, eight millions in 1899, and a large sum is contemplated for this year. With this money roads are being built, a system of sewage is under way, bridges are being built, harbours improved, channels buoyed and lighthouses erected. Foresters have been brought from Germany to restore the vegetation on the denuded hills. Besides the money spent by the German Government itself, encouragement has been given to a number of syndicates to take up enterprises in Shantung. The breakwater now under construction at the cost of millions of marks is the work of a syndicate. Another syndicate has contracted to build a rail road from Tsingatau to the coal-field at Wei Hsien, about 100 miles distant, in two years, and thence to Chinanfu, 150 miles further in two years more. Here the road will connect with the Tientsin-Chinkiang trunk-line, for which an Anglo-German syndicate has a concession.

THE EFFECT ON THE NATIVES.

But better than all this is the effect upon the native population. Mr. Denby says :—There is no country in the world in which poverty means such absolute destitution as in China ; and the necessities of human life, under the stress of adversity, come nearer to zero here than the Western mind can conceive. At present, with German money freely spent, plenty prevails ; work being easy to find and labour well paid. American flour has usurped the place of the sweet potato as the staple article of food. In German Shantung all have enough to eat, while those in other parts of the province are threatened with terrible famine.

GERMANY'S NATIVE SOLDIERS.

"The purpose of Germany", says Mr. Denby, "is commercial, not military. But the military side has not been neglected. The port is garrisoned by two thousand German troops, and experiments are being made in drilling Chinese :—Since October 1st, 1899, they have now enlisted 125 men—100 foot and 25 horse—forming the nucleus of the Kaiser's first Chinese regiment. The Chinese enter eagerly into this service. They receive eight Mexican dollars per month, with good food, good quarters and clothing, which is far more than they could hope to obtain in any other employment. At first the promptness and accuracy of military drill are very trying to the Chinese. To be well set up and faultless in appearance, to obey instantly and precisely the orders given to them, are qualities about as un-Chinese as possible. It is a pleasure to see how an awkward coolie can be transformed into an alert, intelligent, and ready soldier, and this in less than two months.

The Germans assert that they can rely upon their troops, but they declare, that no Chinese army, however well-drilled and armed, is dangerous unless led by foreigners. The Chinese recruits are all selected for physical soundness, and their powers of endurance have been remarked by all who came in contact with them. The new squad at Li-Tsun was marched 34 kilometres without any ill effects eight days after enlistment—an experiment which the officer in command admitted could not have been tried in Germany. As cavalry, however, the Chinaman does not seem to have proved a success.

The lack of inland water transit is the great defect of Kiao Chau. But the Germans think they can do anything with their railways. On the whole, Mr. Denby draws a very promising picture of German activity in China, and it is not very pleasant to contrast with it Wei-Hai-Wei, and reflect upon the distinction between Grabbing as a rational policy, and Grabbing without either morals or method.

ARREST OF BOMBAY VISITORS TO DAMUAN.

PRISONERS NOT YET MADE OVER.

Our Damaun correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says :—A considerable stir was created this morning at Lower Damaun, by the arrival of the Bombay Police Inspectors Flanagan and Madon, with six policemen, Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Javeri, six other Parsis, and a Bania. The party halted at the restaurant of Mr. Nusserwanji Jivaji, and after breakfast proceeded at 10 a. m. to his Excellency the Governor's palace at Upper Damaun, where they were received by his Excellency. The four accused Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, Banaji Framji Munshi, Homi N. Wadia and Premji Kessowji, were brought from jail before the Governor and identified each by two of the Bombay arrivals, the Bania and a Parsee share-broker identifying Premji Kessowji. After identification his Excellency who is conversant with the English language informed Mr. Flanagan that he could not hand over the accused to the Bombay police, until he received definite orders from Goa. The Governor extended his hospitality to the British officers by inviting them to be his guests while they remain at Damaun, to which the Inspectors gladly acceded and caused their kit to be removed to the palace. The rest of the party return to-night to Bombay, the police remain until arrival of the Goa orders.

Our representative learns that Inspector Flanagan of the Bombay Police Force, accompanied by his police party and the witnesses, who started from Bombay on Tuesday night, to execute extradition warrants on the prisoners, whose names have already been published, reached Damaun at half-past eight o'clock next morning. At a quarter-past ten o'clock the party went to the Governor, at his bungalow at Upper Damaun. Inspector Flanagan produced the extradition warrant and requested his Excellency in the name of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to surrender the prisoners. The Governor expressed his inability to hand over the prisoners to the Bombay police authorities, pending receipt of a reply to the telegram sent by the accused to the Government at Lisbon, protesting against the arrest in the absence of any Extradition Treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments. The Governor, however, raised no objection to the prisoners being identified by the witnesses. The prisoners were brought to the bungalow, where they were identified by the witnesses. With regard to Kaikhushro Sorabji Nariman, the Governor said he could not arrest him without an order from the Supreme Government of Goa. Inspector Flanagan and his policemen have remained at Damaun, while the witnesses returned to Bombay this morning and reported themselves to the Commissioner of Police.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's move to Mahableshwar, via Satara :—

October 11th, Thursday—Leave Poona special train 9-15 a. m. arrive Satara Road Station, 2-30 p. m., leave Satara Road Station, 2-45 p. m. and arrive Satara, 4-30 p. m.

October 12th, Friday—Leave Satara, 2-30 p. m. and arrive Mahableshwar 7-0 p. m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote, C. I., Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Greig, A.-D.-C.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, president, was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From London—Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Vol. XXIX Nos. 3 and 4. From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXIX, part 1, No. 1, 1900. From Sydney—Halifax—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australia No. 7. Vol. 3, 1900. From Berlin W. S.—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin Band XXXV—1900 No. 2. From Nederlandsch—India—Bydragen Tootde Taal,—Land—En Volkenkunde, Martinus Nyhoff, 1900. A paper on "Betrothal among the Kapole Banias, etc," was then read by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangalcas Nathubhai, the full text of which will be published in the journal of the Society. A vote of thanks to the author for his paper and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

Dr. J. Pollen has been elected president of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, resigned. Mr. P. Byrne has been appointed honorary solicitor to the Society and Hospital in the place of Mr. Allan F. Turner, deceased. The committee of the society at their meeting on Tuesday last passed the following resolution in connection with the services of the late Mr. Turner :—"That this committee record with regret the sad and untimely death of Mr. Allan F. Turner, who acted as honorary solicitor to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for a continued period of twenty-five years during which time he showed great zeal and genuine interest for the furtherance of the humane objects of the Society and often gave professional advice to the secretary and the committee, and also on certain occasions gave professional attendance at the Magistrates' Courts in connection with cruelty to animal cases ; (2) that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Turner."

CURRENCY NOTE DIFFICULTIES.

"When currency notes of foreign circles, such as Calcutta or Madras have to be exchanged here," writes a local correspondent, "a discount of two annas per cent. is charged by the bankers and mercantile firms, whereas the marwarees double and treble the rate. It is quite unaccountable why the bankers and firms should raise an objection to receive at par other circle notes, which is a legal tender of British Government in India. I am unable to see through this mystery and have therefore to ask through you, cannot the Comptroller-General or Government look to this public inconvenience and put a stop to this nasty avarice of dealers in money by notifying for the public good in the "Gazette of India," or in the Presidency Gazettes that currency notes of any circle may be accepted and exchanged at par throughout the length and breadth of India, just as the silver coin issued by various Presidency mints. Unless some such measure is taken by Government, I have no hopes of people becoming free from the greed of the mercantile world, which not only inconveniences the rich but crushes the poor."

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

The Committee of the Municipal Corporation appointed to consider the question of sanitary bye-laws report, among other recommendations, that as an important measure in the interests of public health, for the purpose of preventing overcrowding and regulating the use and occupancy of houses, it is highly desirable to request the Commissioner to consider the framing of rules of the nature indicated below :—

If the Commissioner, or the Health Officer, be satisfied that any house occupied in several tenements or a chawl is so overcrowded as to be dangerous to health, he shall regulate the same according to the following provisions :—

1. The owner or bailiff in charge of the house or chawl shall be required to register such house or chawl.

2. The Commissioner shall prescribe the maximum number of families or tenants that shall be received in the house or chawl.

3. The Commissioner shall prescribe rules to be observed, specifying by whom they are to be observed (*a*) for maintaining cleanliness in and the ventilation of common passages of the house or chawl ; (*b*) for the giving of notices of, and the taking of precautions against, any infectious disease ; and (*c*) for the provision of all such other appliances and means of cleanliness in proportion to the number of tenants receivable in the house or chawl.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

NEW PLAY AT ST. JAMES.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The present year will be noteworthy for three important Provincial Musical Festivals, held respectively in the months of August, September, and October, and in the cities of Chester, Hereford and Birmingham successively. Of the concluded Chester Festival we have already given full particulars. The Hereford Festival is to be inaugurated on Sunday next (Sept. 9), and will be continued throughout the greater part of the week. The last, and perhaps the most important of the series, namely that to be held at Birmingham, is to be commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 2, and will extend over the three following days. The general arrangements for the Birmingham gathering have now been completed, and they are of the customary attractive character. The Festival will be held in the Town Hall, and will again be under the conductorship of Dr. Hans Richter, who returns to this country in a few days in order to superintend the rehearsals, and it will be commenced on the morning of Oct. 22 with the usual performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," which obtained its very first hearing at the Birmingham Festival of 1846, for which it was specially composed. The principal singers in the familiar work will be Mme. Albani, Miss Esther Palliser, Mme. Clara Butt, Miss Ada Crossley, Mme. Marie Brema, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. W. Green, Mr. Andrew Black, and Mr. Plunket Greene, and the Choir will be formed of the Festival Chorus of three hundred and fifty voices, the Orchestra consisting of about a hundred and twenty-five of our best instrumentalists. In the evening there will be a Miscellaneous Concert, at which Sir C. Hubert Parry's fine setting of the 130th Psalm, "De Profundis" (originally produced at Hereford half a dozen years ago), will be performed, Miss Evangeline Florence singing the soprano solo part in it, and when the purely Orchestral items will comprise the Overture to Schumann's "Genoveva," Mozart's "Jupiter," Symphony (in C), Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, and the Overture to Wagner's "Tannhauser." Mme. Clara Butt will sing four of the five songs constituting Mr. Edward Elgar's song-cycle "Sea Pictures," and Mr. Plunket Greene will be heard in a new Orchestral Song called "The Soldier's Tent" (specially composed by Sir C. Hubert Parry for the occasion), and the words of which are by the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva").

On the morning of the second day (Wednesday, Oct. 3) another novelty will be provided in the form of a new sacred cantata, "The Dream of Gerontius," composed by Mr. Edward Elgar. The cantata, which is, of course, a setting of the late Cardinal Newman's well-known poem, is in two parts, and is scored for three solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The tenor part of the dying Gerontius will be sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd, and the other solo vocalists will be Mme. Marie Brema and Mr. Plunket Greene. The work will be followed by Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and a Selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt." At the concert in the evening we are to have Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor's scenes from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha." All three scenes, namely, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," "The Death of Minnehaha," and "Hiawatha's Departure," are to be performed, and the work will be heard with a strong cast of soloists, for Mme. Albani, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Andrew Black with all assist in the performance.

On Thursday, Oct. 4, John Sebastian Bach's oratorio, "The Passion of Our Lord" (according to St. Matthew) is to be the attraction in the morning, the soloists in the impressive work being Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Edward Lloyd Mr. Plunket Greene, Mr. David Bispham, and Mr. Andrew Black, and at the Evening Concert the programme will be of a miscellaneous character, the first part consisting of Antonin Dvorak's characteristic cantata "The Spectre's Bride," first heard here at Birmingham about fifteen years ago under the composer's own direction, Mme Albani, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr David Bispham will be the chief vocalists in the work, which is to be followed by Hector Berlioz's "King Lear" Overture, the Final Scene from Wagner's "Gottordammerung," in which Mme. Brema will sing the part of Brunnoilde and the Sixth Symphony of the Russian composer Glazounow.

On the last day of the Festival (Friday, Oct. 5) the Morning Concert will be commenced with the late Johannes Brahms's German Requiem, in which Miss Evangeline Florence and Mr Bispham will be the soloists, and will include a selection comprising the Credo, Sanctus Benedictus and Agnus Dei, from a Mass by the sixteenth century English composer, William Byrd, Miss Evangeline Florence, Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Ben Davies Mr W. Green and Mr David Bispham being the principal singers in it. The Vorspiel to Wagner's "Parsifal" and Beethovan's Seventh Symphony are also to obtain a hearing, and the Festival will be brought to a close in the evening with a performance of Handel's The Messiah in which Mme. Albani, Mme. Clara Butt Mr Ben Davies and Mr. Andrew Black will sing. The proceeds of the Festival will, as usual, be given in augmentation of the Funds of the Birmingham General Hospital which has already benefited by these periodical musical gatherings to the extent of over £137,000.

It is most gratifying to be able to record that, in spite of the march stolen upon them by Mr. Frank Curzon with the Nell Gwyn play which is now so successfully running at the Prince of Wales's, those two popular favourites, Mr. Fred Terry and his gifted wife, Miss Julia Neilson, have at once scored an equal success with the most charming Restoration play they have produced at this theatre. The audience could scarcely have given it a more cordial welcome, nor could Miss Julia Neilson and her husband have made their first managerial venture under happier circumstances. It was an evident pleasure to the public to give them welcome in their dual capacity of artists and managers, and the pleasure was heightened to the topmost pitch of enthusiasm by the excellence and beauty of the production. Since it is but a week ago that playgoers and critics were called upon to judge another play on the same theme, and dealing with the same historical characters, it is well nigh impossible to avoid comparisons in dealing with the second play ; but, happily, there is a wide enough difference between the "English Nell" of Messrs, Hope and Rose and the "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" of Mr. Paul Kester to free any such comparison from invidiousness. This much may be said, that there is a stronger story and less wit in the Haymarket piece than in its fellow near by ; moreover, it is far less redolent of the tone of the merry monarch's court than "English Nell," which in more than one line and situation may be well described as racy. Mr. Kester has scrupulously kept in view Mr. W. S. Gilberts's typical young lady, and his play may safely be described as without offence. It is eminently melodramatic, and on its own merits would not perhaps stand long alone. But since it affords such very excellent acting opportunities one cannot grumble much at it, and the public will certainly not

that playgoers will take to their heart and long cherish in their memory. Miss Neilson has charmed with her Rosalind and fascinated with her Oberon, but nothing before that she has done has been handled with such exquisite delicacy of touch and such marked inspiration as this her latest creation. Mr. Paul Kester should account himself a very happy man to have had his Sweet Nell of Old Drury embodied in so perfect a fashion. And the high praise which has been bestowed upon Miss Neilson is equally well deserved by Mr. Fred Terry as Charles II. His impersonation of the king is unquestionably his greatest achievement, even bearing in mind his remarkable performance in "Much Ado About Nothing." In make-up it is superb; in bearing Mr Terry is every inch the always dignified, though mirthful, weak-minded, easy-going monarch, who was so easily ruled by his saucy mistress. The Judge Jeffreys of Mr Louis Calvert is a trifle melodramatic, may be, but, withal, very effective; and the Percival of Mr Lionel Brough is an admirable little sketch. Miss Constance Collier manages to fill the outlines supplied to her in the part of Lady Castlemaine with considerable skill, but Mr. Sydney Brough must be a little more restrained with his Lord Lovelace. The lovers, Sir Roger Fairfax and Lady Olivia, are played by Mr C. M. Hallard and Miss Lilian Braithwaite. ome extremely pretty scenes and charming dresses will further secure for this delightfully bright piece that full measure of success which it so well merits.

Mr. Sydney Grundy has again given us a kind of semi-problem to consider. He has dealt with a very difficult subject in his new play, and cannot on the whole be congratulated on the result. It cannot be seen exactly what purpose has been gained by turning the searchlight of the drama upon such facts of everyday life as from the "raison d'etre" of this brilliant nglish playwright's latest production. What does "A Debt of Honour" seek to maintain? Mr. Grundy will probably make reply that his business is not to find solutions to the problems he sets forth, but at least the public have a right to expect that, when a leading dramatist deals with subjects that we deem it expedient as a rule to wholly ignore, he shall be at least able to offer as his excuse for so doing that he has seen therein an opportunity for great dramatic situations and fine studies of character. We can find neither in "A Debt of Honour." George Carlyon, Q. C., its leading character, is a wholly despicable and contemptible creature, for whom its creator has not attempted to find any extenuating circumstances. To gratify a paltry ambition he ruthlessly casts aside the woman who for ten years has given up everything for him. Her virtue and the best decade of her life has been sacrificed to him, and she loves him in the noblest and purest way. He wants to go into Parliament, he wants as his wife the daughter of the man who can further his political ambitions, and to whom he can also be politically useful. The father is ready enough to give his daughter to this man of more than doubtful morals, the suitor has no hesitation in telling his pseudo wife, Gipsy Floyd, that he has other plans for his future. She accepts his dictum without any fuss, she bids him a tearless farewell, and then her heart breaks. Carlyon pursues his way gaily, apparently. It is the wife who does not find happiness. Through the agency of a friend Mrs. Carlyon, now engaged in philanthropic work, is brought face to face with the discarded Gipsy, who has sought nepenthe in drugs. The two women learn each other's story, and when Gipsy, to save her unworthy lover, commits suicide, the wife shields her wretched husband from all scandal. The play ends on a note of interrogation. We are given to understand that Carlyon and his wife will part. Will they ever be reconciled? Is the dead, self-sacrificing Gipsy's ghost to ever stand between them? Such is the story Mr. Grundy tells, and it is impossible to characterise other than sordid and unpleasant. Nor are opportunities for any specially good acting afforded in its progress. Mr. George Alexander can do nothing but make Carlyon a pleasant mannered person. Such a man can have no deep feelings, and it does not, therefore, fall to Mr. Alexander to portray any special emotions. Mr. H. V. Esmond has been much more happily suited with the part of the kindly Mr. Antrobus, whose love for his friends's mistress has never been told. The two women offer, of course, the best histrionic possibilities, and Miss Fay Davis's picture of the noble-hearted Gipsy is very tenderly and delicately drawn. As the wife Miss Julie Opp has one or two good scenes, but neither she nor Miss Davis have work to do which is worthy of their powers. The public will not find "A Debt of Honour" very satisfying fare, though it is served with all the care and attractiveness that ever characterises the productions at this theatre.

The ideal criticism of art— so we have been told a hundred times—is of necessity the artist's. The painter only is fitted to criticise the painter; let the mere scribes who would rashly trespass on the sacred precincts of art criticism take warning! And yet it may be permitted the scoffer to hint that not technical knowledge alone but the means of its assimilation and the gift of imparting it are as necessary as a familiarity with paints and brushes to the equipment of the artist who would criticise. The late R. A. M. Stevenson was the perfect critic, because he had the gifts of tongue and pen as well as brush, and Mr. D. S. MacColl, who writes far too sparingly on artistic subjects, is his only successor. To Mr. Will Rothenstein also belong some share of the ability to focus into words the qualities of an artist's work and we are glad to welcome his little booklet on Goya, in "The Artists' Library" (the Unicorn Press). It may be that in considerable measure he is indebted to his authorities, for much has been written of the mad genius, who was the last of the great painters of Spain and the awakening spirit of the the nineteenth century;" but Mr. Rothenstein has an undeniable charm of conviction and an energy of personal assertion which can half-mark and renew the commonplaces of art criticism, and can give new life to axioms attenuated by long service; all of which qualities—need it be said?—are refreshing and amusing. And besides, we have to thank him for some niceties of criticism which are his own. As this, which neatly sums up Goya in contrast, we are to suppose, with Watteau and Chardin, and the rest: "He brought back to painting the old individual sense and squareness of proportion and design which the artists of the last century had allowed to dwindle into the vignette." Here and there the clumsy foot of the amateuris visible:" "As with Daumier and Millet, his (Goya's) sense of form was creative as well as imitative, and, like these, he was able to produce an absolutely convincing effect through his knowledge and intuition where a more carefull and conscientious artist would fail." Was it necessary to declare, at this hour, that genius was something more than the capacity to take pains? and why drag Daumier and Millet into the comparison? Does Mr. Rothenstein know any great artist of any school whose sense of form was not creative as well as imitative? The book is embellished with some excellent reproductions of Goya's work and is well worth the half-crown which it costs.

EWING'S TRAMWAY SYSTEM FOR CHINGLEPUT.

SOME days back we had a note on the Charles Ewing Single Rail Tramway system, and pointed out how extremely useful it would prove if put down on the roads of the Chingleput District. We are glad to see that the Local District Board have under consideration a proposal made by Mr. T. Numberumal Chetty, B. A., who is the biggest building contractor in Madras, to lay down Ewing's Single Rail Tramway system on certain of the Chingleput Roads. The Mileage is, we understand, very considerable; the terms asked are said to be reasonable. No subsidy, or guarantee, is asked for. This compares very favourably with the terms on which the Bengal Steam Tramways in the neighbourhood of Calcutta were built. In all of these cases the District Boards concerned have agreed to give a subsidy of Rs. 950 per mile per annum or such portion thereof as may be necessary to bring the net earnings up to 4 per cent. on capital. In the case of the scheme proposed by the Assam Government for the construction of feeder tramways—which we no ticed some few days back—the promoters asked for certain conditions for the supply of timber for sleepers, the use of roads, and in addition, a guarantee of 3 per cent. The District Board Engineer has stated that the Great Western Trunk Road, and the Poonamallee Road are suitable in every way for the laying of the lines. The scheme before the Chingleput District Board is one highly creditable to the public-spirited citizen of Madras who conceived it, and offers a lesson worthy of imitation by other rich Natives. Money carefully invested in this manner would pay better than if it were locked up in Government Paper, while the investors would, at the same time, confer considerable benefits on their fellow-citizens and on their country.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

TAXATION OF CYCLES.

The Assessor and Collector wrote that for the quarter ended 30th June last 918 bicycles and fourteen tricycles were taxed. The amount of the tax levied was Rs. 1,823-14. The letter was recorded.

BICYCLES FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji moved that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is possible to discontinue in future the carriage allowances paid to the Municipal employes and to supply them with bicycles instead at Municipal expense. During last year, he said, no less than Rs. 54,132 were paid as carriage allowance to 215 of their employes. Some of these employes who kept carriages on the allowances granted to them used them for their evening drives. People indulged in biking for pleasure's sake and he saw no reason why Municipal employes should not use bicycles while they were on duty.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the motion which was carried.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice moved that the Committee appointed to report on the desirability of revising the pension rules and regulations be requested to consider the advisability of substituting a Provident Fund for Municipal employes for the Pension Fund on the same or some such basis as that of the Port Trust Provident Fund. The contribution of the Municipality to the Pension Fund had, he said, increased from 20 per cent. to 72 per cent. and the time had come to reconsider the position.

The motion was adopted.

COUNCILLORS AS JOURNALISTS.

AN AMUSING INTERLUDE.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola moved the following motion:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the opinion of counsel, whether a Councillor is disqualified or not from retaining his seat on the Corporation by receiving remuneration (pecuniary or otherwise) for supplying critical reports of the proceedings of the Corporation to the local newspapers. That the Corporation considers that it would be more consistent with fairness and propriety if Councillors supplying critical reports of the proceedings of this body to the local newspapers should do so, not under assumed, but in their own names." He said he fancied there were three members of the Corporation who were supplying critical reports to the different local newspapers, although they did not give their names. He hoped, they were all present because he did not want to say anything in criticism of any body who was not present. It was not contemplated by the Legislature that a member of the Municipality should derive any profit from the fact that he was a member of the Corporation, and therefore no member should utilise information in the reports that he received as a member of the Corporation. It was suggested that these gentlemen did not get any cash payment for the reports they contributed to the papers, but they had other gratification. They were able to sing one another's praises writing Mr. X. Y. Z. then rose and conclusively and logically showed, etc." (Laughter.) That was high praise to a man and was no small gratification to the variety that exists in every human soul. He concluded that this was illegal gratification and therefore disqualified them from acting as members of the Corporation. The first of these writers in chronological order was "Observer." He was an authority on every subject discussed at the Corporation and if one was unfortunate enough to disagree with him he came down on one most heavily. (Laughter.) He concluded that this "Observer" was no more an observer than he was; he was an active participator in the debates and gave his vote at the Corporation. The second of the writers was Mr. "Doorbin" in the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. This gentleman always trots out his "bunghies"—(laughter)—whatever subject he might be referring to he always brought in his "bunghies" and his "kutchra" carts. 'Doorbin' meant a man who sees from a distance or in other words an observer; but could they imagine a man who was a member of the Corporation calling himself "Doorbin?" He had however left himself a loophole; at the top of the column he called himself "Guppidas." Then there was the Municipal Bahadur in the "Akbar-i-Saudagar." These gentlemen generally indulged in self praise; they had no patience with those who differed from them to whom they attributed bad motives. "Doorbin" and "Municipal Bahadur" attributed dishonesty to others and Observer, while he never imputed dishonesty to his opponents he attributed idiotcy to them, (Much laughter). The speaker referred to observations about the Research University and asked was it fair for writers under an assumed name to attribute certain motives to men like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna of whom it was said that he voted for the grant because he got a cup of liquid tea. The "Municipal Bahadur" made the serious allegation that the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer tampered with the votes of the Councillors. If that were true they should take serious notice of the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner, but if it were not true they ought to take serious notice of the conduct of the "Municipal Bahadur." It was extremely unfair that members of the Corporation who had every opportunity to bring home these charges if true to the officers concerned should adopt such methods.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said they had listened with great interest to the exceedingly smart observations of the proposer of the motion. It was no disqualification for a member to have a professional interest in any question before the Corporation; he simply could not take part in the discussion and could not vote on that matter. But in the present case there was absolutely no question of law involved. The best course would be for Mr. Jafferbhai to sit in his chambers, take down his law books, and address himself to writing a legal opinion on the point. He would then come to an opinion very different from that he had laid before the Corporation. The second part of the proposition was more serious but unfortunately Mr. Jafferbhai had not a leg to stand on because it was impossible for him to lay before the Corporation proof that the gentlemen he mentioned were members of the Corporation. No member could be called upon to say whether he was the anonymous writer who figured in a particular paper. Why was Mr. Jafferbhai concerned about all this? He (Mr. Mehta) interjected the question whether the shoe pinched him, and he answered "yes." But all public men ought to be prepared to receive the criticism passed on them. There was a legal remedy for libellers and defamatory statements and why should the Corporation trouble itself about statements, that were not defamatory. He suggested that the proposition should be withdrawn. Possibly Mr. Jafferbhai's feelings had been hurt by being called an idiot or possibly one of these gentlemen—(amid much laughter. Mr. Mehta pointed to two members opposite)—"Doorbin" or Municipal Bahadur attributing motives of a certain character to him.

Mr. Shroff was surprised that Mr. Jafferbhai who had been to England should put forward such a motion and recommended him to take a course of John Stewart Mill.

Mr. Jafferbhai having replied withdrew his motion.

SCOTLAND THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

To the current number of the "Revue des Deux-Mondes" M. Firmin Roz, a Frenchman contributes an interesting article giving his impressions of a tour in Scotland. He landed at Leith and took the train to Edinburgh. His first impressions of Scotland were not the happiest. Porters, Highlanders, the population of the Canongate, all seemed to him to be drunk. His attention was especially riveted by the sight of a brawny Gordon Highlander in all his fine clothes lying drunk in the mud of the High-street. Fortunately there was another side to the picture. Policemen quietly picked the soldier up and had him taken to the castle. And later on, when the author found himself at the door of his lodgings without a latch-key and could not make anyone hear, one of these good policemen appeared, gave him a military salute, produced a latchkey, and opened the door for him. So when he got to his room and tried to analyse his various impressions, the Anglo-Saxon life of Edinburgh assumed in his imagination the form of a mighty giant, "which at one moment staggered along like a drunkard and the next walked with the steady step of the patient, peaceable, and sturdy policeman." From the "English hell" of Edinburg the author proceeded to visit the counties presided over by the spirits of Bruce, Burns, and Sir Walter Scott, whom he terms "the spiritual father of the nation," who created an ideal Scotch history and an ideal Scotland which every Scotchman has adopted as the real thing and always tries to live up to. The greatness of these master minds so impresses him that he concludes that the country has seen its best days; "Scotland," he says, "has been."

He is enchanted with the Highlands, the real scotland uncontaminated with the brutal Anglo-Saxon spirit, and concludes that they are very much like France. "The Scotch mind bears the same relation to ours," he says "as the wild honeysuckle does to the garden rose. The grace, the idealisom, and the courtesy of France are all there, only in a slightly cruder form due to the misty solitudes of the Scotch mountains and the wildness of the storm-broken coast.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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RED SEA LIGHTS.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication by the Acting Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 22nd Sept., 1900.

From the Secretary to Government,

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No, 123, dated the 27th June, 1899, regarding the lighting of the Red Sea, I am directed to state for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, that the Government of India have received information through the Home Government that the Ottoman Government have begun the construction of four lights, and that it is understood that these lights will be set up at Mocha, Abu Ali, Zabeyr and Jebel Teir.

J. De C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

The above letter is in connection with the following representation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Government, dated 17th April 1899:—

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to renew the representations made by this Chamber from time to time, with the support of other Chambers both in India and Britain on the subject of the defective lighting of the Red Sea.

2. The urgent necessity of supplementary lights in that dangerous waterway has received official recognition and continues periodically to receive practical exemplification. It is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate the argument but since the time when official recognition was accorded so considerably a period has elapsed without practical issue, that I am directed again to approach Government on the subject begging that effect may forthwith be given to the principle admitted.

3. In doing so, I am to specify those points in the Red Sea at which under present conditions lights seem to this Chamber after full enquiry to be most imperatively needed. The views held by my committee upon this matter have been ably voiced by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 30th March, a copy of which is appended. In the said letter allusion is made to the recommendation of this Chamber to the effect that a light should be installed on the Island of Jebel Tier; but it does not clearly appear whether the particular recommendation commands the support of the Bengal Chamber. I am accordingly to say that from the information largely available in this port amongst agents and officers intimately concerned in the navigation of the waterway in question, my committee consider it of very great importance that there should be an effective light in that place.

4. The several points at which lights are most urgently needed are in the opinion of my committee as follows.—(1) Jebel Tier Island, (2) Abu Ali Island (3) to the westward of Mocha Shore. My committee believe themselves to be responsible for the suggestion referred to in the last paragraph of the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which suggestion was to the effect that "the light on Balfe Point, Perim Island, should be improved and given some distinctive character to render it more useful to vessels of heavy draft passing the large straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. My committee therefore desire to lend all its support to the Bengal Chamber's expanded representation of the suggestion alluded to, and to urge that it be given effect to without delay.

5. I am accordingly to beg that the Government of Bombay may be pleased to inform the Government of India of the entire consonance of the views of this Chamber with those set forth in the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 30th March, and to lend to the recommendations now made the support necessary to assure an early realisation of the improvements.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

MAHOMEDANS' ADDRESS FROM BOMBAY.

THE following is the text of a Memorial to be presented by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to H. E. the Viceroy on his coming visit:—

Most respectfully sheweth,—That Your Lordship's memorialists, as representing the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency, beg leave to approach Your Excellency in Council in connection with the rules and Restrictions now imposed on intending pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

It is now nearly four years since the pilgrim traffic was stopped from Bombay by a notification of the Government of India under the Epidemic Diseases Act, dated the 20th November, 1897, and diverted to the Ports of Kurrachi in 1898 and Chittagong in 1899-1900, causing great hardships and much extra expense to intending pilgrims,—making the undertaking almost prohibitive.

Your Lordship's memorialists, in view of the objections of the different States of Europe, recognize the necessity of imposing all reasonable restrictions on the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz during the continuance of plague in India, but they submit that owing to the number of years that plague has been raging in India, and to the uncertainty of the period during which it will remain with us, and also to the daily growing dissatisfaction among the Mahomedans all over India and Central Asia in being practically deprived of one of the means of salvation, which they believe the effect of the pilgrimage to be, it is desirable that some modification should be made in the existing arrangements.

Your Lordship's Memorialists have given careful and anxious consideration to this question, and they think that if a careful observation were established in the Bombay Harbour at Pir Paon, or on the Hog Island, or any other suitable place where all intending pilgrims could be made to proceed and from thence embark on the pilgrim ships under such regulations and restrictions as may be considered necessary, no harm would be done from a sanitary point of view and no dissatisfaction caused to the States of Europe, as the Venice Convention does not prohibit the departure of pilgrims even from a plague-infected port.

Your Lordship's memorialists consider that Pir Paon would be the more suitable place of embarkation, owing to its healthiness, good watersupply and greater accessibility.

In making this suggestion, Your Lordship's memorialists have not lost sight of the fact that the present measures for preventing the spread of plague by sea to other countries permit only those pilgrims who embark from uninfected areas to disembark under the most stringent precautions from Ports free from plague; but they respectfully beg to observe that emigrants, whose circumstances are generally poorer than those of pilgrims, have been allowed to travel, whether coming from an infected locality or not, to Aden, Mauritius and other African Ports without any fear of their spreading plague where they go, and, indeed, it appears that within the last four years over 33,000 emigrants have so travelled without a single case of plague being reported among them, owing to the strict measures of examination and disinfection before embarkation; and it is submitted that there is no reason why there should be greater apprehension of plague occurring amongst the Pilgrims than the emigrants, and it is believed that owing to the preventive measures the number of Pilgrims will not be much larger than that of the emigrants.

Your Lordship's memorialists are aware that the Plague Commission has considered the present measures to be well devised, but at the same time it has observed that "they go beyond what is required by the Venice Convention" inasmuch as the latter does not prohibit the departure of pilgrims even from a plague-infected port, and also "that it is extremely inprobable that a person who is infected when he embarks on a ship would not develop pague very soon after the commencement of a voyage. The occurrence of any of the symptoms of plague on board a ship should lead to the immediate discovery of the case, and if every suspicious case is at once isolated and treated as a case of Plague, there is little or no danger of its spreading.

The danger, then, that plague will be taken into Europe by persons who have developed plague during their voyage from India is, we think, extremely small—so small indeed that it may safely be disregarded." (Vide page 100, para. 124.) After such an expression of opinion coming from such a high source as the Plague Commission, Your Lordship's memorialists feel confident that no harm can arise in at least giving a trial to their suggestion.

Your Lordship's memorialists are aware that the measures above suggested will entail some expense to Government, but when it is considered how wide the satisfaction and relief that they will give would be, they hope that that will not be allowed to weigh with Government in considering it. Nevertheless, should the burden be considered too great and exclusive, Your Lordship's memorialists would suggest the imposition of a small fee of about one rupee on each pilgrim, which will probably realize a sum sufficient to cover all such expenses.

Your Lordship's memorialists accordingly pray that the existing prohibition against pilgrims embarking from Bombay Harbour may be removed or modified, and that pilgrims, may be allowed to embark from some suitable place, such as Pir Paon or Hog Island, under such rules as to Your Excellency in Council may appear fair and just under all the circumstances of the case.

And Your Lordship's memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Sd'.)—BADRUDDIN TYABJEE,
President, Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.
FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED KAZI KABIRUDDIN.
Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th September 1900.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday rose to 152, nearly treble the quinquennial average. There were six fresh cases of plague recorded and the same number of deaths from that cause.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th September:—

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 11th September 1900, saying with reference to the jaltha shelters on the Cotton Greens at Colaba that the Committee have now decided to charge in future for insurance on cotton stored on the Greens at the rate of 10 annas for fully pressed bales and 16 annas for other cotton lying within 100 feet of any cutcha shelter, but if the following warranty is given:—"The Policy does not cover cotton lying within 100 feet of any but or other erection built of bamboos and mats or other inflammable materials"—the rates will be 7 annas and 10 annas respectively as at present.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Agents, the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ld., dated 1st September 1900, submitting for approval two plans showing an extension they desire to make to the Tin-making shed at their Mody Bay Bulk Oil Depot and requesting Trustees' sanction to proceed with the work. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th September 1900, reporting on the plans above referred to and recommending that the same be approved subject to Municipal requirements.

Resolution—The plans are approved subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 4th April 1899, approving of the plans submitted by the Architect of Mr. Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor for the building to be erected on plot No. 22, Apollo Reclamation, subject to all Municipal requirements read letter from Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, dated 7th September 1900, addressed to the Trustees Engineer, intimating on behalf of their client, Mr. Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor, that the Municipality have granted him permission to add another storey to his building and requesting the Trustees to grant him the requisite permission to the proposed addition taking into consideration the size and thickness of the walls and the materials used with the intention of erecting from the beginning a five-storied house, as otherwise he will incur considerable loss. Submitted the plans for the building above referred to approved by the Board vide Trustees' Resolution quoted above.

Resolution.—Mr. Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor should be informed through his Solicitors that an additional storey cannot be allowed, nor any addition in height to the building as sanctioned.

KENNERY LIGHT.

Submitted the file of papers on the subject of a suggested improvement in the Kennery Light circulated to the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee for consideration. The papers, having been circulated to the Trustees, were not read. Read the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, concurred in by the other Trustees, recommending the Board to approve the proposed alteration and improvement of the Kennery Light, and to authorise the necessary reference being made to secure definite proposals as to the most suitable kind of light, estimate of cost, etc.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to adopt the report of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee and to approve the proposals made therein. The London Agents to the Board should be requested to consult Mr. C. W. Douglass, M.I.E.E., 19 Victoria St., to obtain proposals for a Distinctive or Group-flashing light of the 1st order, and to submit detailed plans and estimate for the consideration of the Board.

Read letter from Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, dated 31st August 1900, intimating, under instructions from their client, Bai awabai Framji Dinshaw Petit, that the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld. (which has since gone into liquidation), used to pay the Trustees certain half-yearly rents in respect of a Basin at the Victoria Bunder at Colaba used by the said Company in connection with their Mills on the land adjoining the said Basin; that the Company went into liquidation in November last and all the property was subsequently sold off by the Official Liquidator and the same has since been acquired by their client, that she has sold off the machinery of the said Mills and proposes also to sell off the buildings with or without the land just as the circumstances may require; that she has therefore no longer any need or occasion for the use of the Basin or the water in the Basin and therefore wishes to surrender up the Basin to the Port Trustees, and enquiring as to when it will be convenient for the Trustees to take possession of the Basin; and giving notice that their client will have no objection to pay rents up to the 30th September 1900, after which no rents will be paid. Submitted report from the Engineer and the Traffic Manager, and 6-1941, dated respectively 12th and 14th September 1900, saying that there is no objection to the Basin in question being taken over as proposed, and pointing out that on the Basin ceasing to be used as at present, the parapet wall and dam also become the property of the Trust, as provided in Trustees' Resolution, No. 216, dated 27th April 1886. The Chairman explained the circumstances under which the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company used to pay to the Trustees half-yearly rents at the rate of Rs. 786-9-4 per annum for the use of the Basin.

Resolution.—The notice may be accepted, and the Traffic Manager should be instructed to take possession on the 30th September 1900. The dam and parapet wall should be retained and maintained in good order.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th September 1900.	Total from 1st April to 14th Sept. 1900.	For week ending 14th Sept. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 14th Sept. 1899.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	11	471	14	426
Vessels piloted out of Harbour	11	476	15	437
Vessels transported	8	304	18	304
Vessels attended to	1	44	1	26
Vessels warped	1	34	1	27

TRANSFRONTIER AFFAIRS.

THE North-West Frontier, which claimed so large a share of public attention in 1897-98, has not been much in evidence of late, though an occasional raid by the Waziris may remind us of its existence and of the presence, beyond the administrative border, of the tribesmen who have given so much trouble in past years. The settlement with the Afridis was one of the first important measures which Lord Curzon had to take up, and the year 1899 witnessed its completion as the troops were withdrawn from the Khyber and the safeguarding of the Pass was left to the two corps of Rifles recruited from among the local clans. This withdrawal was not followed by any fresh developments, and the behaviour of the Afridis both in the Khyber and Tirah left little to be desired. It was found necessary to blockade the Aka Khel, always a troublesome lot; but this was really an affair of minor importance and did not affect the political situation. If it be asked how the Afridis came to settle down so quietly after the stormy period of 1897-98, good reasons are forthcoming. In the first place, the military operations in Tirah, the Bara and Bazar Valleys, and the occupation of the Khyber by regular troops, convinced the tribe that in warfare at least they had been worsted, and that the British Government could punish them again by force if necessary. The lifting of the *purdah* from Tirah had the most marked effect upon the rank-and-file: their headmen were discredited and the *mullahs*, who had cunningly hinted at help being forthcoming from the direction of Afghanistan, were in still worse odour. The attitude assumed by the Amir of Kabul confirmed the Afridis generally in their conclusion that they had been misled, and they were consequently in a frame of mind to accept a fair reasonable settlement. The fines imposed upon them were not at all excessive, and the fact that these were eventually realised showed that they were willing to behave themselves in future. The chances of military service were again thrown open to them and the increase in the strength of the Khyber Rifles gave a good opening for several hundreds of their fighting men. They could not doubt the good faith of the Government when every Regular soldier was withdrawn from the Pass, and the posts were once more made over to the Rifles. That was proof positive that the final terms of the new agreement had been scrupulously respected, and even the malcontents in the tribe could not find any grounds upon which to base charges of treacherous intentions on the part of the British authorities. The "mullahs" found their occupation gone, and as the Afridis are not ultra-fanatical, the danger of a second mad outbreak had never to be considered.

Another reason

WHY THE AFRIDI SETTLEMENT WORKED SO WELL

in 1899 and has continued to work well during the current year is to be found in the system under which the "maliki" allowances are now distributed. Under the old plan the "Maliks" received the money personally from the Government and they took good care that only a fractional part of it should ever leave their hands. They had their own factions to satisfy in order that their authority might have some plain and tangible means of support always at hand; but the richer they became the less were they disposed to be liberal. Now, there is no more democratic tribe along the whole borderland than the Afridis: individual independence is developed to a remarkable extent, and the man with a breechloader and plenty of ammunition is apt to think himself as good as, or even better than, his neighbour. When the crash came in 1897 the headmen, who had managed for years to hold their own by the power of the purse, found that they were thrust aside and their authority vanished in a week. When it came to making peace there were practically only three of the old "maliks" who could claim that they had still any authority at all. They saw that the old system was doomed and they made the best of their position. The first step was the payment by the Government in October 1898 of the three months' allowances promised to the tribe. This was made in a lump sum to the elders of the various clans, large jirgahs witnessing the payment and learning exactly what the amount of money was. They had the assurance that then and in future they would get their fair shares. The new system, which—even before the outbreak of hostilities—had been gradually gaining headway, is that the allowances are paid direct to elders representing sub-section and families Individuals know what their just and proper share is and they can readily obtain it. In this way there is the incentive to good behaviour and, as the Pathan is naturally avaricious, he will not wilfully run the risk of losing his chances of getting hard cash at stated intervals.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS A PROMPT PAYER

and does not keep its creditors waiting. Another change in the right direction is the realisation of fines against tribesmen who have committed petty offences in British territory. Formerly the amount was recovered under a system of stoppages from the allowances, which meant that a clan or sub-section was punished instead of an individual. This was a simple procedure, but it undoubtedly caused irritation: the offender got off cheaply and consequently was not deterred from misbehaving again. Now, when an offence is committed pressure is put upon the culprit or culprits at once: every effort is made to recover property stolen and to realise the fine imposed. The idea is that when the time comes round the allowances should be paid in full, and hence the clan concerned are stimulated to help in the matter: to secure a settlement before the half-yearly pay-day. Taken on the whole the Afridis have behaved well and the spirit of resentment which some of them showed when the Peshawar-Jamrud Railway project was broached has now quite died out. They had no cause whatever to object to the building of the line, which was within British territory, and they were made to understand this very clearly. Lord Curzon can look with satisfaction at the settlement of the Khyber portion of the frontier; and while it is never wise to be too sanguine, we may safely assume that trouble is not likely to arise in that quarter for a long time to come.—"Pioneer."

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS CASE.

AT the Madras Town Police Court on Monday the trial of T. Kesava Rao Moodeliy and Gunapathi Chetty, charged with having defrauded the Chartered Bank to the extent of Rs. 70,000, was resumed.

Pandernath Krishnaji Joshi, a student in the Deccan Educational Society, Poona, examined by Mr. Allan Daly, deposed:—

I know the 2nd accused I travelled with him from Kalyan to Bombay on Friday, the 20th July. That was the first time I had seen him. He asked me if I knew Ponnusawmy's house in Bombay. I said I had business at his house. My master had left his things in Ponnusawmy's house and I was sent to bring them. We went to Ponnoosawmy's house on our arrival at Bombay. He was not at home. One Narainsawmy was there. The 2nd accused conversed with this man in Madras language which I do not understand. I asked where Ponnusawmy was. Narainsawmy replied that Ponnusawmy had gone to Madras and that his brother was sick. About 9 o'clock Narainsawmy went to his office. I went away for my meals, leaving the 2nd accused in the house of Ponnusawmy. I do not know where the 2nd accused went afterwards. I left the house at 9 a.m. and returned at 12 noon. I did not then see the 2nd accused. He returned at 3-30 p.m. He brought with him a steel-trunk and a leather bag. They were similar to those produced. He returned in a carriage. Narainsawmy had not then returned. he came back about 4 p.m. I laid down and slept after returning at 12 noon. I went out about 4-30 p. m., the 2nd accused accompanying me. Narainsawmy said that the 2nd accused did not know the way to the market and other places and asked me to show him. I also went to the Marwari bazaar with the 2nd accused. The 2nd accused spoke to a Parsee in the Marwari bazaar. He spoke in English. I did not know what he said. The 2nd accused took a paper from the Parsee and showed it to me. I read the paper and in consequence proceeded to the bazaar of Bomanjee Manickjee which is the name written on the paper. The bazaar is situated in the Elphinstone Circle. On the way we went to the telegraph station at the Victoria terminus railway station. The 2nd accused sent a telegram. I do not know where he sent the telegraphic message. (The telegraphic message was produced.) The message was sent about 5 p. m. I did not read what the 2nd accused wrote on the paper. I did not see whether any words passed between the 2nd accused and the telegraph clerks or not. That was the only telegram he sent that day so far as I know, and I was with him until 7 p. m.

Mr. Daly here tendered the telegram as evidence in conjunction with the direct evidence given by the witness. Mr. Ananda Charlu objected, inasmuch as the substance of the telegram despatch was not proved. After considerable discussion his Worship ruled that the telegram could not be put in as evidence.

Witness, continuing, said:—We went from the station to the bazaar of Bomanjee Manickjee where the accused bought a considerable number of sovereigns, for which he paid many notes. Some conversation passed between the 2nd accused and Bomanjee Manickjee. It was in English. I heard the 2nd accused saying that he was a merchant in Madras. I did not understand the rest of the conversation. I did not see the denomination of the notes which were paid over. He produced some notes from a leather bag, and some from his coat pocket. He placed the sovereigns in the leather bag. We were at Bomanjee Manickjee's bazaar until 7 p.m. when we went home. Bomanjee Manickjee's son and another Marwari accompanied us when we went away. I did not then know that it was Bomanjee Manickjee's son. I have since heard that it was so, (Mr. Rustomjee Bomanjee was here called into Court, and identified by witness.) We all four then went to Ponnusawmy's house. It was closed when we arrived. I then went to my father-in-law's house, and did not return to Ponnoosawmy's house until the next day (Sunday). The 2nd accused and the other two remained sitting outside Ponnusawmy's house. I left the Victoria terminus by train for Poona on Sunday night, the 2nd accused accompanying me. The train leaves at 9-30 p.m. The 2nd accused had with him a leather bag and a steel trunk similar to those produced in Court. We travelled in the same compartment. He told me that he was going to Poona when at the house, but at the station he told me he was going to Kalyan, where he had business. I got out at Poona. I left the 2nd accused in the carriage.

Mr. Kopkee, examined by Mr. Daly, said:—I am confidential clerk to the Chartered Bank. In the course of my daily duties I have frequent occasion to see the handwriting of the 1st accused. The figures and dates on the forged draft, and the date 19th July on the advice note are in his handwriting.

Mr. Angelo, another clerk in the Chartered Bank, gave corroborative evidence, and added that the last witness and himself were present when Mr. Hall took out of the 1st accused's desk the piece of paper upon which he had apparently been practising Mr. Hall's initials.

Singara Moodelly, another clerk, gave corroborative evidence as to the similarity of the handwriting in the forged draft and the advice note to that of the 1st accused.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PLANTERS AND COOLIES IN ASSAM.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, has commented on the relations between coolies in tea-gardens and their employers. He refers to a growing tendency on the part of coolies who consider themselves aggrieved to take the law into their own hands, instead of appealing to the courts for redress. According to the "Bengalee" this tendency has its origin in a feeling on the part of the coolies that appeals to the courts are useless. Mr. Cotton gives colour to this by saying:—"The balance of justice in Assam is not unfairly held, "though there is a tendency too often to minimise the gravity of an offence when a European is the aggressor." This is a somewhat contradictory remark, adds a Madras paper, but, at any rate, planters should not be blamed if magistrates are inclined to spare

PURELY PERSONAL

The Queen is an enthusiastic autograph collector, and with her unusual oppotunities, she, as a matter of course, has a unique collection of signatures, which are witten in a large, well-bound book kept for that purpose. Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Evelyn Wood wrote in this bulky volume years ago. Lord Kitchener did so when staying at Balmoral at the close of his successful campaign in Egypt, and I think Sir George White is the last general whose signature was desired by the Queen.

The Duchess of Fife is a happy but unappreciated Princess. Shy, silent, with the drawback of delicate health, she cares little for social life in London, or for a round of country house visits. Nowhere is she seen to greater advantage than in Scotland, with husband, children and a few intimate friends. She has a great love for sport and outdoor life, and the charm of her gentle nature shows to advantage in the home circle. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, prefers to retain her royal rank, but Princess Louise of Wales desires to be designated Duchess of Fife. When she married the Duke of Fife, she identified herself with her new surroundings, and although of course addressed as "RoyalHighness" by friends and dependents, yet resigned her right to a lady-in-waiting, and receives no allowance from Government. The Marquise d'Hautepoule once Miss Julie Stonor, a girl friend of the Duchess's unmarried days, acts as an unofficial lady-in-waiting, and Miss Blanche Forbes, sister of Sir Charles Forbes, of Newe, plays the part of an amateur maid-of-honour.

Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, has been built quite recently to replace the old abode of the Duffs, which was burnt to the ground a few years ago. The house is built of pink granite, and is a low building, gabled and turreted. A charming feature is the verandah of rustic woodwork running round the house. All the wood and stone used in the building came from the Fife property, even the pink granite being quarried from a neighbouring hill.

The hall and staircase are very fine, and all the fireplaces are distinctive, each being designed by the Duchess herself. The hall fireplace is constructed with a view to burning huge logs of pinewood. And this home-loving and artistic Princess also drew the designs for the chintzes and china used in the furnishing of the bedroom. Most of the designs are of flowers, fruit, and foliage which the Duchess had herself collected in the neighbouring woods. She also interests herself in the decoration of the dinner table, showing a preference for wild flowers, ferns, etc., to the productions of garden and hothouse. The table is often arranged with heather or golden brown bracken leaves and bright red rowan berries, assisted by trails of moss ivy and creepers.

Dinner is a cheery affair at Mar Lodge, and the scene in the dining-room a brilliant one. During dessert the Duke's piper enters the room, and walks round and round the table playing his bagpipes. It may be mentioned that the Duchess of Fife always precedes her guests as they go into the dining-room, walking first and walking alone, instead of bringing up the rear with the man of highest rank, as is the custom of hostesses of every-day life. This practice has, no doubt, been adopted to emphasise the fact of the Duchess's Royal birth.

The Duke owns some of the best grouse-shooting and deer forests in Scotland, and has a fine stretch of salmon fishing. The scenery surrounding Mar Lodge is of a wildly beautiful character, and not far from the house are the Falls of Curriemulzie. Deer-stalking shooting and fishing are the chief amusements of the house-party, and the Duchess spends a considerable part of her time with rod and line, as she is an enthusiastic and successful fisherwoman. She is also very fond of cycling, and often cycles over to Balmoral Braemar or Invercauld. Always simple in dress when in Scotland, the Duchess gowns herself in the plainest of serges and homespuns, made with short skirts in a practical workmanlike manner. She is very fond of wearing her husband's clan tartan, and the Duff plaid is a bright and effective one.

After a day's deerstalking, when dinner is over, the old Scotch custom of a "deer-dance," is often observed. This practice, by the way, prevails, under another name, on the Continent. The affair takes place by torchlight, and the gillies dance strathspeys and reels, with the dead deer and other trophies of the chase arranged in a picturesque heap in the centre of the courtyard. In the afternoon, the party often drive to Balmoral, which is twelve miles distant, or go over to Braemar for tea. Occasionally the Queen drives to Mar Lodge, spends an hour or two there, and returns in the evening to Balmoral Castle. The Prince of Wales and sometimes the Princes stay a week or more every autumn with the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and an entire suite of rooms is always reserved for their use.

It must have been a real disappointment to the Duchess of York not to be able to descend, as she wished to do, to the depths of the Randolph Colliery the other day, for she likes nothing better than sight-seeing, and when she goes to a new place, leaves nothing unexploited that it is possible to see. The hostesses who have the honour of entertaining her are always well posted in this trait of hers, and carefully prepare a suitable programme.

When the Duchess paid her first visit to Dublin, Lady Cadogan, for example, was quite equal to the occasion, and showed her distinguished visitor quite a miscellaneous collection of sights. The Duchess conscientiously "did" the cathedrals, drove through old and new parts of the city, carefully inspected the Museum, and was delighted with the ancient church of St. Michan, where, in the vaults below, the peculiar properties of the earth have preserved in a wonderful way the bodies of the dead, and the public can gaze on the faces of people who departed this life in the last century. The Duchess of York spent quite a considerable time in these vaults, to which Lady Cadogan, (I believe rather reluctantly) accompanied her. Very thorough in everything she does, the Duchess is equally interested when going over a china manufactory or a work exhibition, and the guides who show her round always find her a sympathetic listener to their explanations.

The various accounts of the daily life at Ostend and elsewhere of the now homeward-wending Muzaffer-ed-Din, have been published. Here is a brightly-written description, by Mr. Foster Fraser, of a day with the Shah in that beloved Teheran for which his Majesty has been so frankly homesick during is whole European tour. Mr. Fraser, of course made the Shah's acquaintance during his now historical cycle ride round the world:

He rises early performs his devotions, has a piece of thin, pasty Persian bread and a glass of sweetened tea. Then at about eight o'clock he receives his Ministers. He is slovenly in habit, and walks up and down the room with his slippers flip-flapping; indeed, the story goes that the reason he parted with his first wife was because she constantly complained he did not wash himself. He dictates dozens of letters, hears despatches read, consults authorities, attends minutely to every detail of business. This continues for six hours at a stretch.

Then he has his breakfast. All the food is carefully prepared, and a prince of the Royal house is responsible that no tricks are played. Every dish as it is sent from the kitchen is sealed, and the seals are broken in the Shah's presence. The Shah according to etiquette, eats alone. Formerly he squatted, and ate from a big tray placed on the floor. But since coming to Teheran he has been persuaded to sit upon a mattress and eat from a table about a foot high. At first a chintz cloth was on the table, but he was told it would be much nicer if he had a white cloth, and so a white cloth is now used. Between fifty and sixty dishes are served, but his Majesty only touches two or three.

First he will eat greased rice, followed possibly by a chicken or some grilled morsels of mutton laid between two sheets of thin bread; and then, as dessert, may be a citron in syrup—quite the ordinary Persian fare. Knives and forks are things unknown at Court, and the King eats everything with his fingers—greased rice, mutton, and fruit. His favourite delicacy is marrow. During breakfast extracts from European papers, chiefly French, are read to the Shah. He takes a keen interest in European politics, and frequently in conversation about his own Government he will ask: "Now, what would the Queen of England do in such a case?"

Following breakfast the Shah probably has an hour's sleep, and then, after some glasses of tea, he will amuse himself with working a little telegraph instrument, playing packgammon with his Ministers (who are careful not to win), setting and re-setting plants in the gardens, or taking photographs. I have seen a number of photographs taken by his Majesty, and some are really excellent. Besides, he has a positive mania to be taken in every conceivable attitude and dress; he has even been photographed in bed. I have seen photographs of his Majesty in uncomfortable Prussian military attire, and even in the garb of an English curate!"

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The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

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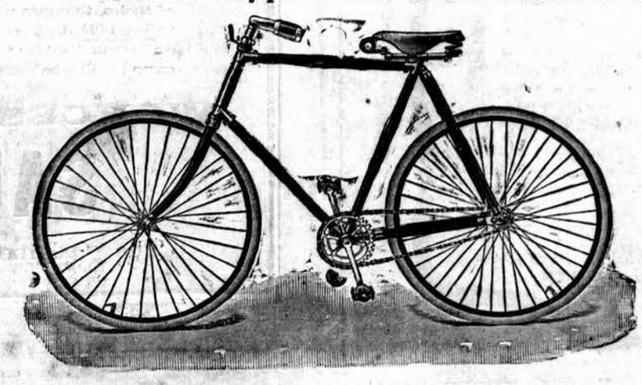

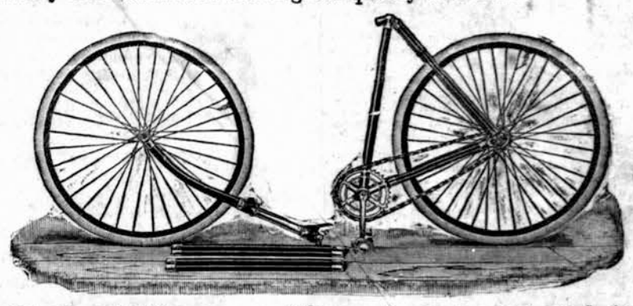

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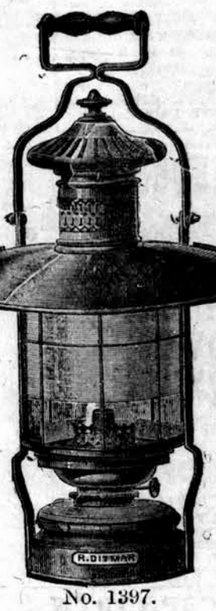

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